ANCORE.—Major Drury, the assistant resident at ...core, is engaged in editing a series of papers to ...e the progress of the country since the begin... the century. Major Horsley's descriptive His... published in 1839, and Lieutenant Arthur's ... issued in 1810, constitute the first numbers of ...s. In the eighteen years from 1836 to 1854 ...lation shows a decline of 18,021, chiefly in the ...stes who constitute the labouring class. Brah... Soodras on the one hand, and the serfs on the ...ve increased. The Shanars who have most ...mbraced a faith which teaches them inde... and liberty seem to have fled from the ... to which they were subjected, and thus their ...as fallen from 108,515 to 82,861. The revenue ... from Rs. 37,24,144 in 1836 to Rs. 42,77,119 ... Travancore is almost the last specimen in ... pure Hindoo State, unaffected by foreign con... yet influenced by Christian institutions, ...e protection of its princes 190,000 followers of ...an and Roman churches have existed for ... A large Protestant mission has also been ...cessful.—*Indian Mail.*

Police Intelligence.

HEAD OFFICE—SATURDAY.

... Farrell was charged by 160 A with forcing his ... a hackney carriage, to the Theatre Royal, on ...ght, contrary to the route prescribed by the police ...s. He refused to follow in the ordinary route of ... but wanted to get there more expeditiously by ...wn Hawkins-street. It was alleged he refused to ...en directed by the police, and was, consequently, ...

...rter, the presiding magistrate, fined him five ...r seven days' suspension, and made a remark on the ...t that the constable effected more good by the ... if he had summoned the defendant fifty times. ...Ellis and Thomas Meagher were charged by 166 B, ...derly conduct by fighting in Denzille-street, on ...ning.—Ellis was held to bail, or fourteen days, ...was discharged.

... Andrews was fined sixpence and £5 costs, for ... carriage in collision with a hackney carriage, the ... Mr. John Guilfoyle, car owner.

CAPEL-STREET OFFICE—SATURDAY.

...harleton, the clerk in Messrs. Dargan & Co.'s mill, ... who some days since was charged by Mr. George ...anager thereof, with having, during many months, ...several small sums of money set apart as pre... the operatives, was brought up on remand, and is ... disposed of.—Mr. Dargan did not wish to press ... and the prisoner was let out on bail, to attend ...d on.

...e O'Neill was charged with using threatening and ...guage towards Margaret Doyle, on the 7th Sep... with subsequently assaulting her.—She was ...ind bail, or, in default thereof, to be imprisoned ...onth.

Irish Fairs.

SHIRCOCK FAIR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

...K, SEPT. 15.—This fair, which came off on the ... very good one. The quality of the stock was ...d the buying brisk, at former prices. Beef sold ...6d to 60s per cwt. The supply was small, and ...ght up. Inferior descriptions were sold at from ...er cwt. Dry stock was scarce, and in good de... were also store bullocks. Store heifers brought ...£10, according to age, &c. Springers and dairy ...with quick sales, at from £9 to £12 per head, ...ought from £6 to £9 each. Business was brisk ... no bacon was exhibited, except a light descrip... sold at from £3 to £8 10s per head. Stores ...n £1 to £2 10s; small pigs from 10s to 20s each. ... fair was a pretty large one, but business was ... Wethers sold at from 30s to 50s; ewes at from ... and hoggets at from 32s to 42s each. There ... show of lambs, which sold at from 21s to 32s ...

...GHER (KING'S COUNTY) SHEEP FAIR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

...ROW, SEPT. 11.—This great annual fair com...day, with about the average display of stock, ... of sheep of good condition and quality fully ...ublic anticipation; though in lambs a marked ... was apparent, the sales in the latter only rang...s. to 27s., or nearly 2s. per head below the prices ... at the preceding Autumn fairs. In ewes, ...y large sales were effected, 400 being sold ...lots, at an average of 46s., by Henry ...sq., of Ballylina, county Tipperary; ano...t, at a similar price, was purchased by Thomas ...sq., Queen's County. For wedders, 45s. was paid ... Meara, Esq., Parsonstown and for a choice lot of ...escription 55s. was received by John P. Arm... Mountcatteret. Some prime rams were brought ...ain Carroll of Tulla House, county Tipperary, ...omptly bought up, the leading prices being given ... Drought, Lettybrook, Thomas Hackett, Esq., ... and William Meara, Esq., Parsonstown; ...rshal, Esq., of Banonne Court, paying Mr. ...gh as £14 for one of a very choice breed. On ... the fair appears to have given general satisfac... was a numerous attendance of Dublin buyers, ...isk, and the prices realised for prime stock, con... those hitherto attainable, are spoken of by the ...holders as fully equal to the average.

...Pills.—Dyspepsia, indigestion, flatulency, heartburn, ... French philosophers trace the ... the state of the stomach; and there is ... the human body is ... kitchen to the domestic establishment—ever so little ... the whole internal economy is deranged. The young ... the simple, and disbelieve the tremendous sacrifice in... The day will come when they ... as thousands stronger than them... when it will be well for their comfort and happi... remembered these prophetic words, and hold in readi...y's Pills, a certain safeguard.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Newly Invented Application of ...DENED GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER, Permanent, Wholesome, fabulously Light, and Flexible ... base for their celebrated Tinted Mineral Teeth.

MESSRS. DAVIES, SURGEON DENTISTS

22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN.

... specimens of Teeth manufactured by ... explain the superior advan... Metals or Gutta Percha ... (Consultation free.) ... to construct their Mineral Teeth upon ... Silver, Bone, or Gutta Percha, when preferred ... their eminently successful and painless ... perfect mastication, and articulation ... rendering detection impossible. ... with the Pearl Cement; it is composed of ... discolour, and answers where every other kind ... has failed. ... Extracting a Tooth, from 2s 6d; a single Tooth, 5s. A ... Dental Surgery skilfully performed. ...22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN, Nine doors from Sackville-street.

TEETH.

HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

...ented Application of Vulcanized Gum-coloured India ... construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.— ...GAR, Dentist, brother and successor to the late John ... to supply the Loss of Teeth by the aid of a new, ...valuable invention, consisting in the adaptation, ...lute perfection and success, of Vulcanized India Rubber ... or base for the ordinary Gold or Bone Frame. The ... advantages to be derived by the present system may be ... in a few of their leading features—all sharp edges are ...stly increased freedom of suction is supplied, and a fit ... the most unerring accuracy; while, from the flexibility ... employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoin... loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the ... of the mouth exert no agency on the Vulcanized ... as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature ... in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell or taste ... same time wholly provided against. A single Artificia... a complete set, with Gold Springs, from £5 5s; ...yed Teeth, with Enamel Cement, 5s.—MR. W. EGAR, ...SUFFOLK-STREET (One Door from Grafton-street, ...on from Nine to Six. Mr. W. Egar particularly ...public against any advertisement appearing in his de...'s name.

...ructions given to the Profession in the art of Vul... the most scientific principle on payment of a reasonable ...

BIRTHS.

...eptember 12, at Pontefract, the wife of the Rev. Sir T. ...field, B...t., of a daughter.

...ember 12, at Woolwich, the wife of Captain Freeth, ...llery, of a son.

...mber 13, at Sydney House, Tunbridge-wells, the wife ...W. B. Oliver, Royal Navy, of a son.

...12, at Wolston, near Southampton, the wife of ...James F. Phillips, R.N., H.M.'s ship Dauntless, of a ...

...eptember 13, at Runcton Hall, Lady Troubridge, of a ...

MARRIAGES.

...wton—September 13, in Trevan Church, by the Rev. ...ll, Rector of Urgin, George, only son of the Rev. ...to Barbara Araminta Martha, daughter of Hibbert ... of Ballin...n, county of Wicklow.

...y—September 6, in St. George's, Liverpool, by the ...e, of Great Plumstead, Norwich, father of the bride... by the Rev. D. J. Foggi, of New Brighton, and the ...iles, of Chester, E. Heachman Cole, Esq., Surgeon, ... Eliza, daughter of J. J. Godfrey, Esq., Surgeon, of ...

... Wauchope—September 12, in Niddrie House, near ... the Rev. Henry Joy Toombe, brother-in-law of the ... dent ... of the Hon. Dayrolles B. de Moleyns, ... the Lord Ventry, Burnham House, county of Kerry, ...izabeth Frances, eldest daughter of Andrew Wau... ...ffice marischal.

...—September 13, at Florencecourt Church, by the ... Neville, Chaplain to the Royal Hibernian Military ... Park, assisted by the Rev. Canon ... Jamieson, ...e, Esq., 13th Light Dragoons, eldest son of the late ... Esq., of Moyola, county Derry, to Dorothea ...ghter of the Rev. Josiah Crampton, Rector of ... granddaughter of the late Sir Philip Crampton, ...

...—September 4, Rathmolion Church, by the Rev. ...arles Welly, Esq. of Culmullen, county of Meath, to ...est daughter of George Douglas, Esq., Cherry ...ounty.

DEATHS.

...at Ballee Rector, county of Down, the residence ...the Rev. J. M'Fallon, Anne, relict of the late Ed... of Longford.

..., Captain Richard N. Boston, J.P., Colehill, county ...e of the 84th Regiment, aged 54 years.

..., at his residence, Wood Green, Tottenham, Frank ... of Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, aged 55 years.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

...BLIN, SEPT. 14.—ARRIVED—Coquette, Nantes, wheat; ... Quebec, timber; Windsor (s), Liverpool, goods; ...olyhead, goods; Mary Hill, London, goods; Happy ... slates; Dartmouth (s), Liverpool, goods; Havelock ...s; Teetotaller, Courtown, bricks; Lass, Courtown, ... Whitehaven, goods; Eagle, Liverpool, goods; Wind...oods; Princess, Liverpool, goods; Hibernia, Holy...a Nymph, Holyhead, goods; 6 colliers. ...rnia (s), Holyhead, goods; Ann Jane, Newport, ...rton (s), London, goods; Sarah, Liverpool, pitwood; ...pool, goods; Neath Trader, Bristol, bones; stan...l, goods.

WATER AT DUBLIN BAR—SEPT. 17. Morning 12h 0m. Evening 12h 11m.

...scriptions to "THE IRISH TIMES" ... either Morning or Evening Edition,

STAMPED.		UNSTAMPED:	
...£2 12 0	Yearly	...	£1 6
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...ed at the Office of THE IRISH TIMES No. ...STREET, in the Parish of St. Thomas, and Cit... the Proprietor, LAWRENCE E. KNOX, Esq., b... Monday, September 17, 1860.

The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. II. No. 431. SUBSCRIPTION { STAMPED........ £2 12 0 / UNSTAMPED... 1 6 0 } DUBLIN, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY

OFFICIAL LIBRARY OF CHIEF SECRETARY DUBLIN CASTLE

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
Mr. HARRIS has much pleasure to announce that he has, in conjunction with Mr. WILLERT BEALE, made arrangements for a short Series of Italian Operas, commencing on MONDAY, SEPT. 10, 1860, supported by the following eminent Artistes:—
Madame Grisi, Madame Viardot Garcia, Mdlle. Orvil, Mdlle. Sedlatzek, Mdlle. Rita, and Madame Gassier (her first appearance since her return from America), Signor Mario, Signor Anjelo Luise, Signor Graziani, Signor Fallar, Signor Kinni, Signor Chierici, Signor Forsi, and Signor Ciampi, Primo Basso Profundo, of her Majesty's Theatre, &c.
Suggeritore—Signor Operti.
The Operas will be produced with an increased Band and Chorus, under the direction of Signor Vianesi.
Leader—Mr. Levy.
On THIS TUESDAY, SEPT. 18th, NORMA—Norma, Madame Grisi; Adelgisa, Mdlle Orvil; Clotilde, Madame Chierici; Pollio, Signor Angelo Luise; Oroveso, Signor Ciampi; Flavio, Signor Chierici.
On WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 19th, RIGOLETTO—Gilda, Madame Gassier; Madelena, Madame Viardot Garcia; Giovanni, Madame Chierici; Duca, Signor Mario; Rigoletto, Signor Graziani; Sparafucile, Signor Ciampi; Manello, Signor Kinni; Borsa, Signor Chierici.
On THURSDAY, SEPT. 20th, MARTA—Lionello, Signor Mario; Plunketto, Signor Graziani, Tristano, Signor Ciampi; Sceriffo, Signor Kinni; Lady Enrichetta, Madame Grisi; Nancy, Madame Viardot Garcia.
On FRIDAY, SEPT. 21st (First time in Dublin) GLUCK'S OPERA of ORPHEO & EURIDICE. After which a Comic Scene—DON BUCEFALO by Signor Ciampi. To conclude with the Last Act of LA SONNAMBULA. Amina, Madame Gassier.
On SATURDAY, SEPT. 22nd, IL TROVATORE.
SECOND GRAND MORNING CONCERT will be held in the ANTIENT CONCERT ROOMS, On SATURDAY, SEPT. 22nd, at Two o'clock.
In which Madame Grisi and Signor Mario, Madame Gassier, Signor Graziani, Signor Ciampi, and the other Eminent Artistes, will appear.
Mr. HARRIS respectfully announces that this will be the only Italian Opera Engagement of the Season.
The Box-office is now open.
Doors open at Half-past Seven—to commence at Eight o'clock.
Private Boxes, 5 Guineas; 4 Guineas; 3 Guineas. Dress Circle, 8s; Second Circle, 5s; Pit, 3s; Lower Gallery, 2s; Upper Gallery, 1s. The Free List entirely suspended, the Press excepted.

ANTIENT CONCERT ROOMS.
SECOND GRAND MORNING CONCERT, On FRIDAY, SEPT. 21, in which
Madame GRISI, Madame GASSIER, Signor CIAMPI, and Signor MARIO, Signor GRAZIANI.
The other eminent Artists will appear.

ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK,
(as the Company open in Birmingham, on Monday, the 24th of September),
Of the Celebrated and Original BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, AND MISS JULIA GOULD, FROM 585, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
On THIS TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 18th, 1860, ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
The First Part of the Entertainment will be finished be BUCKLEY'S BRASS BAND.
To conclude with Buckley's Travestie on IL TROVATORE.
Doors open at Half-past Seven, Entertainment to commence at Eight o'clock.
Reserved Seats, 3s; Balcony, 2s; Promenade, 1s.
Tickets and places for Reserved Seats and Balcony may be secured in advance at Wiseheart and Son's, 42, Lower Sackville-street.
Children in Arms not admitted.

CHINIQUY, THE CANADIAN REFORMER!
GREAT RECEPTION MEETINGS WILL BE HELD (D.V.) IN THE METROPOLITAN HALL,
On TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), the 19th SEPT., At Twelve o'clock Noon, And Eight o'clock Evening, TO HEAR The Rev. C. CHINIQUY.
Tickets of Admission—Platform, 1s. 6d.; Body of the Hall, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. To be had at the doors, two hours before each Meeting.
Mr. CHINIQUY can only remain one day in Dublin, and will leave on the following for Belfast, to Lecture in the evening.

THE LATE FATAL ACCIDENT IN BAGGOT-STREET.
Sept. 17th, 1860.
Messrs. WILSON, CARROLL, MARTIN, AND WATERS gratefully acknowledge the receipt of £232 16s. 6d., including the collection made by Miss DUFFY, being the full amount received up to this date, for this humane purpose.
They have this day lodged in the Royal Bank the sum of £219 3s. 6d., being the nett amount after deducting cost of Advertising, Postage, &c.
Further contributions will be received up to the end of the month, when the account will be closed.

ALLOTMENT OF SHARES, &c.
LOWER TALDRWS AND CLODDFA COED SLATE COMPANY (LIMITED).
NOTICE is hereby given, that this Company, being now fully incorporated, with Limited Liability, and a large number of Shares having been applied for, the Directors will proceed to consider the applications, and make the requisite allotment, on FRIDAY, the 21st of September.
(By order of the Board)
Temporary Offices, G. BEDFORD, Secretary.
30, Bridge-row, Cannon-street, E.C.

LOWER TALDRWS AND CLODDFA COED SLATE COMPANY (LIMITED).
All applications for Shares must be sent in to the Brokers or Secretary, on or before THURSDAY, the 20th of September, 1860.
(By order of the Board)
G. BEDFORD, Secretary.

FOREIGN VINEYARD ASSOCIATION (LIMITED), JOINT-STOCK WINE COMPANY.
Commanding Capital £500,000.
Formed for the supply of pure wine to clubs, public establishments, or private families, at wholesale prices.
Our Budget Tariff, from March 5, 1860:—
Sherries at 27s, 31s, 33s, 35s, 39s, 43s; late 5s per doz. each extra.
Ports from wood, 30s, 32s, 34s, above two years in bottle as before.
Very fine Epernay Champagne, now 40s, late 45s, worth 66s.
The celebrated sparkling Royal Fleur de Sillery, now 52s, late 60s.
Moet's, Mumm's, Perrier Jouet's, or any others (certified first qualities), now 66s, late 86s. Pints of either in proportion.
Dinner Clarets: Vin Ordinaire, good drinking, 18s; St. Emillion, or Haut Brion, now 27s, late 32; fine ditto, St. Julien, now 31s, late 36s; and La Rose St. Julien, now 36s, late 42s.
Fine La Rose of 1850 vintage, now 42s, late 48s.
First growth Clarets: the famed Chateau Brane Cantenac Margaux of 1851, now 44s; ditto of 1848, late 56s, now 50s; ditto, Chateau Rausan Margaux, 1848, late 56s, now 50s; ditto, fine vintages of Latour, 84s; Lafitte, 66s; and 1848 Margaux, 84s, worth 100s.
The Burgundies are selected by the manager at each place of growth, viz.:—Sparkling white, 47s, worth 72s, very fine; Vins de Pays, pale or pink, 26s; Volney and light Beaunes, 30s; fine growths, from 36s to 42s; first growths, Clos-Vogeot, Chambertin St. Georges, and others, from 50s to 70s.
For detailed price lists, apply to T. W. SLAPLETON, Esq., Manager. 90, Regent-street, London.

THE ADELAIDE HOSPITAL, PETER-STREET, DUBLIN.
President—THE EARL OF RODEN.
Daily experience proves the necessity of immediate provision for the fever and contagious diseases seeking admission to this Hospital. Plans and specifications for a Detached Building capable of containing *twenty* Beds are now before the committee. It will require over £500 to make this essential and important addition. This institution, the blessings of which are already so widely felt and acknowledged, must thus, of course, be proportionately increased.
Contributions towards this object will be most thankfully received by any member of the committee; by the Honorary Secretary, the Rev. C. S. Stanford, D.D., or at the Hospital, by John Reid, Esq., Assistant-Secretary.

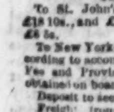
THE undersigned desire to bring before the notice of the benevolent public the following very peculiar and distressing case:—A Gentleman highly educated, a Graduate of Dublin University, of blameless character, is at present in the most embarrassed circumstances owing to a public situation which he held having been done away with, and his being since unable to obtain any other permanent employment. He has a Wife and a family of nine children to maintain, out of his present precarious earnings, which amount only to a few shillings in the week; they are consequently often in want of the bare necessaries of life. We can vouch for his respectability and desire to live by the fruit of his own industry, and are also convinced that if by an effort on the part of a few Christian friends, his present liabilities (amounting to about £100) could be paid up, and a few more pounds (say £10) given, to set him afloat in a Commission Agency, in joining which he has an opportunity at present, if he could command the small necessary capital, he would be once more able to support himself and his family in comfort and independence.
G. S. SMITH, D.D., Brookboro'. A. M. POLLOCK, A.M., Dublin.
C. S. STANFORD, D.D., Dublin. J. J. MACSORLEY, A.M., Dublin.
C. M. FLEURY, D.D., Dublin. JOHN RAINSFORD, Esq. 26, Upper
M. VERSCHOYLE, A.M., Dublin. Baggot-street.
Contributions will be received by any of the above, or by the Treasurer, Thomas H. M'Dermott, 10, Kildare-street, Dublin.
The following contributions have been already received:—
Rev. Hugh M'Neile, D.D., Liverpool, £1; Rev. Hamilton Verschoyle, £1; A Lady, per John Rainsford, Esq., 5s.; Rev. C. B. Stevenson, Westcourt, Callan, and Rev. J. Alexander, Callan, £1 each, per Rev. H. Verschoyle, Lady Arabella Brooke, Colonel Brooke, Dr. Tweedy £1 each, and Rev. John Gregg, 10s per the Rev Dr. Stanford; Robert Rainsford, Esq., 10s; Miss Booker, per Rev. H. Verschoyle, 2s 6d; A Friend, per Thomas H. M'Dermott £1; Captain Caulfield, per ditto, 10s.; Rev. R. G. Greene, per Rev. H. Verschoyle, £1; Miss White, per ditto, 10s.; — Gawne, Esq., per Miss Congreve, £2; — Milner, Esq., per ditto, £2 2s.; Miss Congreve, per Rev. H. Verschoyle, 10s.; George Cooke, Esq., 2s. 6d.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MOATE OCTOBER FAIR.
On TUESDAY, 2nd OCTOBER, a special Passenger Train, with 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class carriages, will leave the Broadstone Terminus, Dublin, at five o'clock morning, calling as follows:—

Blanchardstown,	5.12 a.m.	Enfield,	6.18 a.m.	
Clonsilla,	5.18 "	Moyvalley,	6.26 "	
Lucan,	5.23 "	Hill of Down,	6.38 "	
Leixlip,	5.32 "	Killucan,	7.0 "	
Maynooth,	5.44 "	Mullingar,	7.20 "	
Kilcock,	5.54 "	Castletown,	7.36 "	
Ferns Lock,	6.3 "	Streamstown,	7.46 "	

And will arrive at Moate about Eight o'clock Morning.
Third Class Passengers will be booked by the Down Train leaving Moate at 1-42 p.m., and the Up Train leaving at 2-50 afternoon, for all Stations at which those Trains call, as per Company's Time Tables.
N.B.—Special Trains for the conveyance of cattle will be in readiness.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 10th Sept. 1860.

STEAM FROM GALWAY.
THE DIRECT, SHORTEST, AND SAFEST ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.



THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)
Will despatch their New and Powerful Steamships
CONNAUGHT, PACIFIC, ULSTER, MUNSTER, LEINSTER, and PRINCE ALBERT,
For NEW YORK and BOSTON, calling at ST. JOHN'S, N.F.
FROM GALWAY—"Connaught," for New York and Boston, September 25.
FROM GALWAY—"Leinster," for New York; October 23.
THROUGH FARES FROM DUBLIN:
To St. John's, Newfoundland, or Boston—First-class, £20 10s., £18 10s., and £15 10s., according to accommodation. Steerage—£6 5s.
To New York—First-class, £22 10s., £20 10s., and £15 10s., according to accommodation. Steerage—£6 5s; including Stewards' Fee and Provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board.
Deposit to secure Berths—First-class, £5; Steerage, £2.
Freight from Dublin—50s. per ton and 5 per cent.
Dogs charged at £3 each.
For freight or further particulars, apply to
THOMAS FAYLE & CO., 9, Eden-quay, Dublin.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—LOST, between Bridgford-street and Lower Ormond-quay, A LARGE CHUBB KEY, about three inches long.—Any person bringing same to the IRISH TIMES Office will get the above reward.

LOST—On the Strand in the neighbourhood of Bray Head, on Sunday, 26th August, 1860, a Polished Boxwood or Maple CIGAR CASE, containing six or seven cigars. Whoever returns above, without these cigars, will receive a reward of Ten Shillings, on leaving the case at the Bilton Hotel, Sackville-street, Dublin, or at Breslin's Hotel, Bray.

DUBLIN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, IN CONNEXION WITH THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.
A Special General Meeting of the above Association will be held on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 19, at Two o'clock p.m., at 45, MOLESWORTH-STREET, to receive a report of Progress, and to adopt finally the Prospectus and Rules. The attendance of the Clergy is particularly requested.
CHARLES S. STANFORD, D.D.,
HERCULES H. DICKINSON, A.M.,
THOMAS MILLS, A.M.,
RICHARD J. GREENE, A.M.
} Hon. Secs.

Education.

EDUCATION.—The Wife of a Beneficed Clergyman, residing in a beautiful and healthy locality in the south of Ireland, is desirous of receiving into her family to educate with her own children, two or three young ladies, boys not objected to, from ten to seventeen years of age; they would be carefully and thoroughly instructed in English in all its branches, and also in French and music, the pianoforte and guitar, if required; the moral and religious education should be considered of paramount importance, and they should enjoy all the comforts of a happy home. Unexceptionable references given and required.—Please to address "M. F.," 47, Henry-street, Dublin.

TO UNIVERSITY AND MILITARY STUDENTS.
Gentlemen preparing for the coming October Examinations will find very favourable opportunities of making up their business efficiently, and in a short time, with Mr. J. S. RYAN, A.B., 3, College-street.
N.B.—Resident accommodation who will enjoy special advantages of improvement.
Reference.—The Rev. Mr. TOWNSEND, F.T.C.D., 33, Trinity College.

IRISH CONSTABULARY CADETSHIPS.
On the 7th instant and following days, four Officers' sons competing for One Vacancy,
C. E. A. CAMERON, Esq., Son of R. B. Cameron, Esq., late Co. Inspector, Rusky, Roscommon, obtained FIRST PLACE, and the CADETSHIP, scoring 868.
On the 19th June and three following days, TEN candidates having been called up to compete for TWO Cadetships,
PHILIP ROBINSON, Esq., Ballynavin Castle, Borrisokane, obtained the FIRST PLACE and FIRST CADETSHIP, and
EDWARD O'REILLY, Esq., Kilkenny, obtained the SECOND PLACE and the SECOND CADETSHIP.
Seventeen Cadetships have been obtained by Mr. STAPLETON'S pupil.
Boarding and Day Pupils by Year, Quarter, or Month.
Prospectuses free by Post.
UNIVERSITY, CIVIL, AND MILITARY INSTITUTION, 28, KILDARE-STREET.
WM. STAPLETON, A.B., T.C.D. Principal.

DIRECT COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.
At the last Examinations in August, and those immediately preceding, the following gentlemen passed from Mr. DUNBAR'S MILITARY AND CIVIL SERVICE INSTITUTION, TALBOT-PLACE, DUBLIN:—
Mr. Fras. Massey Drew, Drewscourt, Castletown Conyers.
Mr. Alexander Stuart, son of Ven Archdeacon of Ross.
Mr. Wm. Nangle, Skreen Rectory, county Sligo.
Mr. Robert Verschoyle, 11th Hussars, Ardnaree, Mayo.
Mr. Albert Hamilton Smith, 15th Foot, Ballonagal.
Mr. James de Robeck Lynch, 17th Foot, White ..., Kildare.
Mr. John Francis Beilis, 13th Light Infantry, Newtown, Fermoy.
Mr. Thomas Gordon Goff Caulfeild, 3rd Buffs, Clane Rectory.
Mr. St. John Clerke, 1st W.I. Regt., nephew of General Clerke.
Mr. Bennett Fleming Handy, Blundenville, Kilkenny.
Mr. Wm. James M'Clelland, 77th Regiment, ...thfiland.
Mr. Daniel Rogers Falkiner, Tipperary Regiment.
Mr. John Parnell Clarke, 73rd Regiment, Maryborough.
Mr. Wm. Irvine, 19th Foot, | Mr. John Olpherts Gage,
Mr. T. Auchinleck, 11th Foot, | Mr. W. T. Morgan.
The following gentlemen, who had formerly been pupils, have passed their Examinations, and been gazetted:—Mr. Charles William Fiddes, 98th Regiment; Mr. Robert Brownrigg, son of Sir Henry Brownrigg, K.C.B., Inspector-General of Constabulary; and Mr. Cecil Foot, 27th Regiment.
The number of Mr. DUNBAR'S Boarders and Day Pupils is strictly limited. Vacancies for Boarders occur after every Examination, and early applications are requested. There are no vacations. References to the Parents and Guardians of about 450 Pupils (whose names and addresses may be had), successfully prepared within the last five years for every department of Her Majesty's Military and Civil Services.
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9 and 10, Talbot-place, Dublin.

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A Beneficed Clergyman, resident in the most healthful part of the South suburb of Dublin, wishes to procure two or three Pupils to have Educated with his own children. They will have the benefit of the best masters in each department, whether for the University, or for Military or Civil Service Competitive Examinations, combined with all the security and comfort of a private family.
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The present is a most desirable opportunity for Military or Civil Officers, now resident in India or elsewhere, who are anxious to have their children educated in this country, and, at the same time, to ensure their domestic happiness.
Apply, by letter, to "Magister," at Messrs. Hodges & Smith's, Booksellers to the University, Grafton-street, Dublin.

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MR. COUCHE, 12, DENZILLE-STREET,
Begs to announce to Candidates for Constabulary Cadetships, and Government Offices generally, that, in addition to his Tuitions, he has established a class exclusively for gentlemen nominated to compete for Government appointments.
Mr. C.'s long experience as Master in some of the leading schools in Dublin, his intimate knowledge of the various subjects required in the different public departments, and the system pursued at competitive examinations, and also the anxious interest he takes in the welfare of those under his care (who from first to last are entirely under his own personal instruction and training), is a guarantee that any candidate he undertakes to qualify cannot possibly fail.
The following gentlemen, specially prepared by Mr. C. since he commenced last year, obtained highest marks and appointments:—
FRED. D. WILLIS, Esq., Dublin Castle, a Clerkship in the Treasury;
AUGUSTUS GREENE, Esq., Monkstown, a Sub-Inspectorship of Constabulary;
WM. B. MINCHIN, Esq., Kingstown, a Sub-Inspectorship of Constabulary;
REGINALD GUINNESS, Esq., Deepwell, Blackrock, a Clerkship in the General Post Office, London; and
Mr. C.'s son, H. COUCHE, also a Clerkship in the General Post Office, London.
The above have been the only candidates prepared by Mr. C. for those competitions, and passed direct from him on first trial.

EDUCATION, at a highly-respectable Boarding School for Young Gentlemen, within seven miles of London, established upwards of twenty years. Terms, including books, stationery, &c., 30 guineas per annum. The system of education is emulative, and such as to lead the pupil to take an interest in learning, its utility being recommended by kind, though firm treatment. The constant fear of correction, which is the principal cause of so many youths disappointing the expectations of their parents, is thereby avoided. The domestic arrangements are superintended by the preceptor's wife, and every solicitude is manifested to combine scholastic advantages with the comforts of home. The situation is healthy, and the sleeping apartments, schoolrooms, playrooms, &c., large and well ventilated. The cricket-field, pleasure grounds, and play grounds are extensive, and arranged with suitable apparatus for gymnastic, manual and drilling exercises, bathing, &c. For prospectuses, address "Alpha," 29 Mount-street, Westminster-road.

Legal Notices.

IN CHANCERY.
In the matter of Mary Anne Anderson, Petitioner; James West, Respondent. Court of Chancery (Ireland), Regulation Act, 1850.
IN pursuance of the Decretal order made in this matter, bearing date the 5th day of DECEMBER, 1859, I will on MONDAY, the 29th day of OCTOBER, 1860, at the hour of One o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at my Chambers, on the Inns-quay, in the city of Dublin, set up to be Sold to the highest and fairest bidder, subject to certain conditions of sale, a Policy of Assurance for the sum of £300, bearing date the 30th day of October, 1845, and effected with the "Victoria Life Assurance and Loan Company, London, 1838," on the life of Eliza Haddican of ...nam, in the county of Galway, then aged 63 years, and admitted on said Policy, at the annual premium of £23 12s., payable on every 30th day of October, during the life of said assured. The last premium has been paid up to the 30th day of October, 1860.
Dated this 14th day of August, 1860.
EDWARD LITTON.
For statement of title, conditions of sale, and further particulars, apply to RICHARD G. JONES, Solicitor for said Respondent, No. 17, Upper Gloucester-street, Dublin.

Houses and Lands.

LOWER MOUNT-STREET, MERRION-SQUARE.
TO BE LET, fully furnished, for the season or by the year, at a reasonable rent, that capital Dwellinghouse, No. 64, Lower Mount-street, close to the square. It contains study and dining parlour, two elegant drawingrooms, five bedchambers, water closets, and commodious basement storey, with all exquisite accommodation. The house is quite ready for the reception of a tenant.—Apply to H. MACLEAN, House and Land Agent, 6, Westmoreland-street, Dublin.

KINGSTOWN ROYAL TERRACE.—TO BE LET, Unfurnished, a FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE, finished in a superior manner, with every modern accommodation suited to a Gentleman's family. It consists of Parlour, Drawing-room, 5 principal and two Servants' Rooms, Pantries, Wine Vault, excellent kitchen garden, front and rear. This handsome House commands a magnificent view of the Dublin Bay, the Dalky and Wicklow Mountains, &c.
For further particulars, apply to TALBOT COALL, House and Land Agent, Auctioneer and Undertaker, Kingstown.

DETACHED RESIDENCE AND 10 ACRES NEAR KINGSTOWN.
TO BE LET, a beautifully situated Residence, within 1½ miles of Kingstown, a DETACHED RESIDENCE, with 10 STATUTE ACRES Prime Land. It commands a magnificent view of the Sea, and consists of Study, Parlour, Drawingroom, 5 principal Bedrooms, Coach-house, and Stabling for 4 horses; large enclosed Yard, with pigery, foul, horses; also, a large enclosed Garden, fully cropped.
For further particulars, apply to TALBOT COALL, House and Land Agent, Auctioneer and Undertaker, Kingstown.

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TO HOTELKEEPERS.
SUTCLIFFE'S HOTEL, LONGFORD, TO BE DISPOSED OF.
Miss SUTCLIFFE, intending to retire from business, will dispose of her interest and goodwill in this old and well-established Family and Commercial Hotel, situate in one of the best and most thriving inland market towns in the centre of Ireland, which is at present the terminus of the Longford branch of the Midland Great Western Railway.
The House and establishment are in full working order, and fit for immediate occupation. It enjoys the highest reputation as well among the nobility and gentry as among commercial travellers. The posting establishment is conducted on an extensive scale, and there is a suitable range of offices.—Terms and further particulars may be known on application to Messrs. Stewarts and Kincaid, the agents of the head landlord (the Earl of Longford), No. 6, Leinster-street, Dublin; Messrs. Brown, Craig, and Co., agents and accountants, 2, College-green, Dublin; or to Miss Sutcliffe, Hotel, Longford.

TO GROCERS, &c.
TO BE SOLD, the Lease and Trade Interest in a Grocery Establishment in full working order, in the town of Bray, with Retail Spirit Licence attached. The House is held under lease, and only six years built, and is in perfect order, having been thoroughly painted, papered, and otherwise improved within the last two years, and its position for business unexceptionable, the lodgings at all times producing considerably more than the yearly rent, and the trade, which is first-class, has every year increased. The proprietor is now willing to dispose of it in consequence of another branch of his trade, requiring his undivided attention.—Address "M. A. K., Grocer," IRISH TIMES Office.

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WANTED, by a single Lady, in the neighbourhood of Upper Leeson-street or Upper Baggot-street, a Sittingroom and Bedroom, furnished, with attendance. Also, pantry with coal vault, where there are no other lodgers or children.—Address, stating terms, not exceeding £40 per year, to "D. Z.," 30, South Frederick-street.

SPACIOUS and DESIRABLE FURNISHED LODGINGS, No. 6, Lower Dominick-street; also, Board and Residence.

Auctions.

SALE OF MODERN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Chimney Glasses in Carved Frames, Window Curtains and Draperies, Four Indian Carpets and Hearth Rugs, Tapestry and Brussels Carpets, An Oval Ottoman in Rich Velvet, An Upright Grand Pianoforte, by Kirkman; Also, a large-sized Magic Lantern, with a few first-class Slides; A capital Mahogany two-fall Desk, on Stand; A mahogany-topped enclosed Counter; A Letter Copying Press, on Stand; A Bureau and Study Chair; A Dinner Service of China, Several Articles of best Sheffield Plated Ware, Including a Set of 4 Dish Covers, a Soup Tureen and Covers, 2 Meat Covers, 2 pair of Wine Coolers, Tea and Coffee Urns, Coasters, Toast Racks, Butter Boats, Forks, spoons, &c., Table Cutlery and other effects.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
In the Extensive Salerooms, No. 9, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY,
On TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), 19th SEPT., 1860,
A quantity of GOOD MODERN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Comprising two sets of parlour chairs and two study ditto in American cloth; a pedestal sideboard; two sets of economy dining tables; walnut and rosewood cabinets, with marble slabs and plate glass enrichments; rosewood and mahogany loo tables; parlour and drawingroom sofas and couches; fenders and fireirons; six carpets and brass rods; mahogany Albert, elliptic and painted French and iron bedsteads, with curtains and palliasses; hair mattresses, feather bedding; a bedchamber suite in Lebanon Cedar, consisting of wardrobe, case of drawers, toilet and chamber cases, and French bedstead; mahogany wardrobe, toilet tables and washstands; chamber chairs, kitchen furniture and culinary utensils, &c.
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.
The Piano at 3. The Plated Ware about 4.
JOHN LITTLEDALE & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION OF WOOD GOODS,
AT 70, SIR JOHN ROGERSON'S-QUAY.
THOMAS H. CARROLL,
Will offer by AUCTION ON THURSDAY, the 20th SEPT.,
THE FOLLOWING GOODS,
In Lots to suit Purchasers:—
290 Pieces of Red Pine, of superior quality, long lengths, and from 12 to 17 inches square.

115	Pieces of	Yellow Pine, 14 to 20 inches square.	
8	"	Rock Elm, 14 to 16.	
16	"	Ash, 14 to 17.	
2,050	"	St. John's Spruce Deals, Planks and Battens.	
1,000	"	Do. Yellow Pine.	
1,000	"	1st quality, 12. 9.3	Bright Spruce Quebec Deals.
3,500	"	2nd " 12.9.3	" "
690	"	2nd " 10.9.3	" "
200	"	2nd " 8.9.3	" "
600	"	1st " 12.11.3.	Yellow Pine Plank.
400	"	2nd " 12.11.3.	" "
500	"	1st " 12.9.3	" "
300	"	2nd " 12.9.3	" "

4,000 Pieces of Merchantable Pipe Staves, 1½, 2, 2½, and 3 inches thick.
JAFFRAY BARCROFT, Broker and Measurer.
Dublin, 25th August, 1860.

KINGSTOWN.
21, NORTHUMBERLAND-AVENUE.
SALE OF PRIME MODERN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.
MR. TALBOTT COALL WILL SELL BY AUCTION, on the premises, No. 21, NORTHUMBERLAND-AVENUE, Kingstown, on FRIDAY, the 21st day of SEPTEMBER, 1860, the entire of the Household Furniture and effects, comprising principally balloon back chairs, in Domingo mahogany frames, lounging and ... chair, scroll back sofa and lounger too, card and work tables, set mahogany dining tables, two chimney glasses in gilt frames, Kidderminster carpets and rugs, fenders and fire-irons, chimney ornaments, cabinets and cheffonier, parlour curtains, elegant and Albert bedsteads, prime hair mattresses, feather beds, pillows, bolsters, blankets, quilts, towel rails, house presses, cane seat chairs, toilet tables, basin stands, toilet glasses, and ware fender and fire-irons, commodes, kitchen furniture in variety; numerous other lots, including a circular-headed eight day-clock.
Sale at Twelve o'clock precisely.
TALBOT COALL, Auctioneer, and House and Land Agent, Undertaker, Kingstown.

COUNTY KILDARE.
Sale of Oats and Wheat on foot, Hay, Potatoes, Mangel, Turnips Horses, Milch Cows, Farming Implements, &c.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, AT MONEYCOOLA, one mile from Maynooth, and two from Celbridge, on TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) 19th of SEPT. 1860, the following property, viz., seven acres of prime oats, and two acres of wheat on foot, an acre of late meadow, seven cocks of hay, half an acre of Scotch Down potatoes, an acre of mangel and turnips; a good draught working mare in either cart or plough; a promising two year old colt; an excellent milch cow and calf; a store pig, two days, and two sets of harness, ploughs and plough tackling, harrows, and divers miscellaneous lots.—Sale at Twelve o'clock. Purchasers to pay 5 per cent. Auction fees.
J. J. ROANTREE, Auctioneer, Newtownpark, Leixlip, and 25, Smithfield Dublin.

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TO BE SOLD, a very handsome strong PONY, goes well in harness or to ride; is perfectly free from vice or blemish; 5 years old; to be seen at White's-avenue, Merrion, for a few days; would be well worth the attention of any person in want of such.

PONY PHAETON AND HARNESS.—To be Sold together, or separately, a bargain, the owner having no further use for same; the Pony is between 14 and 15 hands high, very handsome, has good action in both harness and saddle, is very gentle, and believed sound; the Phaeton is very superior, is suited for one of a pair of ponies, and equal to new; the harness is silver mounted.—Inquire at 14, Great Denmark-street.

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THE NEW JOB, CARRIAGE, AND POSTING ESTABLISHMENT,
Office—4, BESBORO' BUILDERS, KINGSTOWN.
TALBOT COALL
Respectfully informs the Nobility and Gentry of Kingstown and its neighbourhood that he has added to his Establishment the Job, Carriage and Posting Department, consisting of
One and Pair Horse Clarence,
Do. do. Broughams,
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Pilentums, Phaetons,
And Open Cars.
T. C. having spared no expense in procuring first-class Vehicles and Appointments, respectfully solicits orders, which shall meet with prompt attention.
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FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S Coach Factory, 38, DAWSON-STREET (opposite the Mansion House Garden). A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts. A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham. A Fashionable Pilentum; forms a close carriage. A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat. An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton. A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton. A first-class Mail Phaeton, with Harness to match. A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat. An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig. A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.
Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

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Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS
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IT IS A FACT WORTHY OF RECORDING, that in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened country as ours, this treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion, is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays learned ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive organs and the stomach and in almost every instance confirms the malady it should remove. The secretary of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost to all who apply, Professor Beaumont's never failing Botanic Remedy for all Diseases arising from Indigestion, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Nervous or sick Headache. One ingredient used in this remedy was discovered by Professor Beaumont, while on a Tour through the Back Woods of America, and the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," at whose cost it is made known to the Public; and they wish it to be distinctly understood, that under no circumstances whatever will they accept any fee, reward, or contribution, for the recipe, their object being to show how far superior the Botanic practice is over all other practices of medicine. All they wish is that those who may be benefited thereby will communicate the same, in order that the Public may know the value of this remedy and forward the movement for Medical Reform.
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500 Envelopes to match	2	9
20 quires Fine Cream-laid Note Paper	3	3
500 Envelopes to match	3	3
20 quires Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	4	6
500 Envelopes to match	3	6
20 quires Extra Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	5	4
500 Envelopes to match	3	6
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Strangers visiting this delightful locality will find it to their advantage to call at the above Hotel. Dinners supplied at the shortest notice. A *Table d' Hôte* on Sundays and Mondays, at four o'clock p.m. Bed and Breakfast, 3s. Pic Nic parties supplied with a coffee-room capable of containing 40 persons. Refreshments of the best quality. P.S.—A private bedroom to let.

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On the margin of the beautiful and picturesque Bay of Douglas; formerly a Ducal Residence. Established nearly a Quarter of a Century by the present Proprietor.
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AS COOK.—One who has been a short time disengaged wishes again for a re-engagement in the above capacity; would take a small washing, if required; has no objection to town or country; has long and most satisfactory references.—Address "M. B.," 12, North Earl-street, or 56, Grafton-street.

AS COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, active Woman, who knows her business well, and can be well recommended; no objection to go to any respectable house of business, or would go to the country, if necessary, and wash if required.—Address "G. B.," 14, Stephen's-green, or 34, Lower Sackville-street.

AS PLAIN COOK and THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady Woman, who perfectly understands her business, would undertake a small dairy if required; also baking bread; can be well recommended. Please address, "E.Y.," 77, Grafton-street.

A RESPECTABLE Young Person wants a Situation as THOROUGH SERVANT, who understands her business, and can make up linen in the neatest manner.—Any commands for "M. F.," 1, Leinster-street, or IRISH TIMES Office, will be attended to.

AS HOUSEMAID OR THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, Young Woman, who knows her business perfectly, can be highly recommended by her last mistress, who is in town at present.—Address "M. E. B.," IRISH TIMES Office.

AS HOUSEMAID in a small family, a respectable Young Woman, can wash and make up ladies' fine things in the neatest manner; has no objection to town or country; is a Protestant, and can be highly recommended by her last mistress, who is in town at present.—Address "M. C.," 76, Grafton-street, or 36, Westmoreland-street.

CHILDREN'S MAID or HOUSEMAID, in a small regular family, would have no objection to go where a head Nurse is kept, a very respectable Young Girl, whose character will bear the strictest investigation; is of an excellent good temper; can do plain sewing, and wash and make up fine things neatly.—Address "M. J. R.," No. 55, Grafton-street.

CHILDRENS' MAID OR UNDER HOUSEMAID.—A respectable steady Young Woman from the country, wants a situation in a gentleman's family; is a Protestant. Please address, "U." IRISH TIMES Office.

BUTLER, OR REGULAR INDOOR SERVANT, a steady, active, intelligent Man, disengaged from a most respectable family, from whose every satisfaction as to character, &c., will be had; has lived with some of the most respectable families, and knows his duties perfectly; no incumbrance; wages not the object; is a ... driver in single harness if required.—Address "K.H.," 1, Merrion-row (fruit shop) or 6, Upper Sackville-street.

AS BUTLER, or GENERAL INDOOR SERVANT, a steady, respectable Man, who perfectly understands his business (can drive well in double or single harness, if required), would accept of a weekly situation in a respectable establishment; is a Protestant; can be well recommended by a respectable family.—Address "A.H.," 35, Grafton-street, or 4, Upper Sackville-street.

COACHMAN, GROOM, and GENERAL OUTSIDE SERVANT.—A Young Man, of good address, wants a situation; will take the charge of a horse and carriage; will make himself generally useful; is a Protestant; can be highly recommended by his last employer, who is in town at present.—Address "A. L." 22, Dawson-street, or at the IRISH TIMES Office; has no incumbrance whatever; no objection to town or country.

Wanted.

WANTED, a THOROUGH SERVANT, for a Public HOUSE, a person that can be well recommended, and make himself generally useful.—Apply by letter to "M. A.," at the IRISH TIMES Office.

PLATE GLASS, PIER, and CHIMNEY GLASSES of the largest dimensions silvered, and all sizes silvered and unsilvered for mirrors, sashes, and shop fronts, &c.
WALTER BURKE,
91 and 93, Middle Abbey-street.

PURE WATER—THE CARBON FILTER.—No house should be without one of the Patent Moulded Carbon Company's Water Filters. To be had at 5s each and upwards. The Carbon has been thoroughly tested, and is applied to any other suitable vessel. From the construction of the Filters, every one can see the process of filtration, and thus be satisfied of their mechanical and efficient powers.
For further information see Doctor Hassal's Report, which can be had at our Establishment. EXTRACT—"I regard them as the most valuable and efficient Filters as yet constructed—(Signed) Arthur Hill Hassal, M.D., &c.
GREGG AND SON,
Sole Agents,
18, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

COALS—COALS—COALS.
The Subscribers beg to announce that they have Opened an Office at 19, EDEN-QUAY, DUBLIN, for the Sale of House, Steam, Gas, Cooking and Anthracite Coal, and Cannell, and that they are now prepared to deliver the same at very reasonable prices, ex ship.
Sole Agents in Ireland for the following Colliery Houses:—
J. and W. F. Fletcher and Co., Workington.
Kirkless Hall Coal Company, Liverpool, Preston, and Fleetwood.
Thomas Powell and Sons, Newport and Cardiff.
Morgan, Perkins and Co., Llanelly.
John Watson, Jun., Glasgow.
Maxwood Colliery Company, Hurlford and Troon.
Pearson Knowles and Co., Wigan.
The subscribers also beg to draw particular attention to the Kirkless Hall Orrell House Coal, which stands unequalled for economy, cleanliness, and strength of heat, and which has become almost the only Household Coal now used in the North of Ireland.
JOHN CARLEY AND CO.,
Coal Merchants and Agents,
DONEGAL-QUAY, BELFAST, AND 19, EDEN-QUAY, DUBLIN.
Belfast, 24th August, 1860.

SHOOTING SEASON, 1860.
ELY'S SPORTING AMMUNITION, comprising Patent Wire Cartridges, Double Waterproof Central-fire Caps, and chemically-prepared Felt Gun-wadding; also their New Patent Muzzle-loading Shot-cartridges. (The shooting is 10 to 20 per cent. better than if charged in the ordinary way, and free from danger.) Ely's Breech-loading Cartridge Cases, for breech-loading shot guns, same size as the French; Cartridges for revolvers, needle rifles, &c. WITH GUNPOWDER BEST AND FRESHEST, and every description of Sporting Ammunition, on sale, wholesale and retail, at their Agent's,
ARTHUR WHITE'S
GUNPOWDER OFFICE,
SPORTING AMMUNITION, AND WINDOW GLASS WAREHOUSE,
No. 34, BOOT-LANE, DUBLIN.
(Opposite Mary's-Abbey.)
A prime lot of Single and Double Guns (muzzle and breech-loading); Rifles, Revolvers, &c., on hands, moderate. Revolvers by Bean and Adams, and the Tower Armoury Company Enfield Rifles, &c.

EUPIONE.
GREASE STAINS REMOVED, and Gloves and Silks Cleaned, without unpleasant smell, by using EUPIONE.
A new fluid, which for this reason supersedes Benzine, and all other preparations hitherto employed for the purpose.
SOLD WHOLESALE BY
BEWLEY, EVANS, AND CO.,
28, MARY-STREET;
and may be had retail in bottles, 6d. and 1s. each, from all shopkeepers throughout the country.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.
The STABLE MANURE of the "Favourite" Omnibus Stables will be Disposed of, by contract, from the 1st of OCTOBER NEXT. Application to
JOHN WILSON,
Nelson-lane.
15th September, 1860.

HINTS TO FARMERS.
To ascertain its great value, weigh *the Hay* where your Gypsum has been used, and compare it with *expensive manures.* The subscriber has sold it this Spring, in every County in Ireland. A top dressing of five cwt. to the acre will produce early and heavy Aftergrass, without exhausting the Soil. GRAZIERS will find it of permanent use to pasture land. Extracts from Works by Professors CAMERON and SPROCKMANN; also, directions for use, free on application. Price (here), 30s. per Ton. JOHN TUTE, Agent for Ireland, 18 Fownes-street, Dublin.
To prevent disappointment early orders are requested.

POISON YOUR RATS, MICE, AND BEETLES, with HARPER TWELVETREES' Vermin Killer. Kill Bugs and Fleas, secure sound sleep, and keep your bedrooms habitable with HARPER TWELVETREES' Bug Destroyer.
Preserve your Crops, and clear your Premises of Mice and Sparrows, with HARPER TWELVETREES' Poisoned Wheat.
Patentee, HARPER TWELVETREES, Bromley-by-Bow, London. Sold by all Grocers and Druggists.
Wholesale by T. H. EVANS, 57, Middle Abbey-street, Dublin.
More Agents Wanted.

DUBLIN BY LAMPLIGHT,
BALL'S BRIDGE.
OFFICE—35, UPPER BAGGOT-STREET, DUBLIN.
President—The Right Hon. the Earl of MAYO.
Patrons—His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, the Right Hon Joseph Napier, the Right Hon the Earl of Roden, the Right Hon Baron Greene, the Hon C P Crampton, the Hon and Very Rev the Dean of St Patrick's, &c; the Ven the Archdeacon of Kildare.
Patronesses—The Countess of Mayo, the Lady Charlotte Wolfe, the Lady Maria Forrester, the Hon Mrs Pakenham, Mrs Greene, Mrs ...
Trustees—Hon G HADCOCK, E J SMITH, Esq; H TWEEDY, Esq, M.D.
Committee—Mrs Wolseley, Mrs R P Hackett, Mrs Thompson, Mrs Isaac Foot, Mrs Ormsby, Hon George Handcock, J H Hamilton, Esq, M P Anthony Lefroy, Esq, MP; Rev Philip Smith, R J Greene, Esq; Dr Tweedy, Rev R J L M'Ghee, Dr M'Clintock; Dr Law, James Hawkins, Esq; Edward J Smith, Esq; Rev Frizelle, Rev D Stuart, Rev C Wolseley, M A Saurin, Esq; Rev W G Carroll.
J HANS HAMILTON, Esq, M P } Hon.
ANTHONY LEFROY, Esq, M P } Secs.
Rev W G CARROLL,
35, Upper Baggot-street, } Sec.
The Committee, thankfully acknowledging the very liberal support which they have received during the past year, beg earnestly to solicit renewed subscriptions.
The Report for 1859 is now printed, and can be had on application to the Secretary.
The enlargement of the laundry and dryingroom (which could no longer be deferred) has required a serious outlay; but past experience affords the assurance that this appeal shall not be addressed in vain to Christian sympathy for the means to meet this expenditure and maintain the Institution in full efficacy.
There are Thirty-eight inmates in the house.
Contributions will be received by any member of the committee; by Messrs. Ball, Bankers, Henry-street; at the Institution, Ball's-bridge; or by the Secretary, the Rev. W. G. Carroll, at the Office, 35, Upper Baggot-street, to whom Post Office Orders should be made payable.

I BEG to announce my return from Paris and London, and having succeeded in obtaining a most elegant assortment of Fancy Gilt, Bronze, and Marble Clocks, all the newest designs of the season, with a great variety of hon Geneva and London Watches, Jewellery, &c., which, being quite new and bought for cash, duty free, enables me to offer in selection and price what is rarely seen in this city.

THOMAS BRUNKER,
Watchmaker and Jeweller, French Clock Warerooms,
111, GRAFTON-STREET.
Opposite the Provost's.

RE-OPENING OF THE PLATE, WATCH, AND JEWELLERY ESTABLISHMENT,
75, GRAFTON-STREET.
(Late T. Bennett's.)

The patrons of the above establishment are respectfully informed that it has been re-opened with a well-assorted stock of Jewellery, Watches, &c., &c., which will be sold at very moderate prices.
75, GRAFTON-STREET.
N.B.—Diamonds, Plate, and Jewels, Purchased or taken in Exchange.
Plate lent on Hire, and old plated articles replated.

DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.
Mr. ACHESON begs leave to announce that he has returned from London with a large assortment of new and second-hand DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, which will be sold at moderate prices; they consist of Single-stone Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Rings, &c., &c., in great variety.
WILLIAM ACHESON & CO.,
No. 109 GRAFTON-STREET.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.
Patronised by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET. New designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets, &c., at remarkably low prices.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND JEWELLERY MANUFACTORY,
10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.

JAMES MAYFIELD begs to call attention to his New and Beautiful Selection of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, Manufactured by him and to his order.

Gold Patent Lever Watches (best quality), £14; Second ditto, £10; Gold Genevas (best quality), £5 to £8; Second quality, £3 10s. to £4 15s.; Best Dublin-made Silver Patent Lever Watch, £4 17s. 6d.; a Good, Strong Lever, at £4 (warranted); Silver Genevas (best quality), £2 15s. to 3 Guineas; a very excellent Silver Geneva, at £2 5s. (guaranteed for three years).

In Jewellery will be found a Choice Selection of Fine Gold Brooches, Bracelets, Ear-rings, Pins, Studs, Rings, Lockets, Charms, Sleeve-links, Keys, Fine Gold Albert and Long Chains, &c. &c.
Carriage, Drawingroom, and Fancy Clocks.

J. M. begs to inform his Customers that, in consequence of the very rapid increase in his business, he has been compelled to make additional Workshops.

Having now the advantage of more Extensive Premises, improved Machinery, and a greater number of Foreign, as well as English Workmen, he is prepared to execute all orders, and every description of Repairs, with promptitude and attention.
10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
Dublin, Sept., 1860.

*** The Highest Price given in Cash for Old Gold and Silver, Watches, &c., &c.

Branch Establishment,
30 AND 31, ESSEX-QUAY.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street,)

Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practice as Licence, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotunda Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday.
Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Monday Evening.

London prices to-day were identical with those which ruled Saturday's market, and Consols here were similarly steady, New Threes having advanced one-eighth in consideration of immediate delivery. The transfer books of the latter fund being now shut the amount of business is necessarily limited.

There were not any negociations in Joint Stock Banking Securities, the nominal quotations being:—Bank of Ireland, £237 buyers; Hibernian, £37 to £37½; and Royal, £27 to £27½. Nationals were on sale.

The only transaction in Steam Shares was that in Atlantics (£10 paid) the quotation £6¾ ½, being a declining one. City of Dublin Shares continued heavy, the issue of 1836 being again on sale at a reduced rate.

Dealings in Mines were restricted to Wicklow Copper Shares, in which a further advance of one-half was established. Nominal quotations were—Connorrees, 18s to 19s, General Mines, £4½ to £4¾, and Mining Company of Ireland, £13 to £13½.

Alliance Gas was in demand at last rate. In Railway Shares there was again very little business doing. Dublin and Drogheda, £75 shares opened at an improvement of one-eighth, but subsequently fell back to par. Great Southern Stock gave way one-quarter per cent., and continued on sale at the reduced rate. Midland halves improved one-quarter, the £50 Shares being in request at the previous price. Nominal rates were as follows—Cork and Passage £10½ sellers; Cork and Youghal £4¼ buyers; Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexfords, £5½ to £5¾; Newry and Rostrevors £6¾ to £7 and Waterford and Limericks, £23½ sellers.

In Preference Securities, Great Southern 4 per cents., and Londonderry and Enniskillen Half-shares both produced their previous rates and appeared steady. Nominal prices in Dublin and Wicklow, 6 per cent. were £12¼ to £12¾, and in Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent (A) £10¾ to £10½. The B. Issue of the last named company was on the market.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—SEPT. 17.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	92½
Ditto account, 12th October.	93⅛ ⅞
New 3 per Cent. Stock [shut]	92
Ditto for new account, 12th October	91⅞
STEAM.	
Atlantic (Limited)	6¾ ½
MINES.	
Connorree (Limited)	19
Wicklow Copper (Limited)	70 70½
Mining Company of Ireland,	13
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Alliance and Consumers' Gas	9½
RAILWAYS	
Dublin and Drogheda	75½
Great Southern and Western	112¾
Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford	5½
Midland Great Western	54½
Do. Half Shares	27½
RAILWAY PREFERENCES	
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual	98¾
Londonderry and Enniskillen 6 per cent. perpetual	10⅛
Ditto Halves	18

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 28th September. Names to be turnished on or before the 29th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS	FRID.	SAT
3 per cent. Consols	92½	92⅛	92⅜	92½	92⅝	92½
Ditto for Account	92⅝ ⅞	⅞	92½ ⅝	92⅝ ⅞	92¾ ⅞	92⅝ ⅞
3 per cent. Reduced						
New 3 per cent. Stock	92	92⅛ 92	92¼	92⅛	92¼ ⅜	91⅞
Ditto for Account	91⅞	—	92⅜	92¼	92⅜	91⅞
Bank Stock		—				

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH).

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPTEMBER 17.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93¼ ⅜
Account,	93½ ⅝
New Threes,	shut
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93¼ ⅜
Account,	93⅝
New Threes,	shut
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93¼ ⅜
Account,	93½ ⅝
New Threes,	shut
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93¼ ⅜
Account,	93½ ⅝
New Threes,	shut
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93¼ ⅜
Account,	93½ ⅝
New Threes,	shut

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills 4 prem.; Eastern Counties, 54½; Caledonians, —; Great Northern, 115; Great Western 72½; Great Western of Canada, 12¾ ⅞ ⅝; Great Southern and Western —; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 112¾ ⅛; London and North Western, 108½; Accnt, 100¾; Leeds Northern, —; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 46½; Midland Stock, 127 6¾; South Eastern, 86¾ ⅞; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 99; York and North Midland, —; London and South Western, 102; Great Western, 73¾ ½ Chester and Holyhead, —; Account, —; Great Northern A, —; Grand Trunks, —; North British, 62¾ ⅞; Great Western, —; Mexican, —; Turkish (new), —; Bank Stock, 232½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, —; Turkish (old), —; Canadian Stock, —. Consols have been very steady all morning at 93½ ⅝ for account, and 93¼ ⅜ for money; little or nothing doing. Shares opened at shade firmer, and prices improved a little, but were not maintained, they are now steady at about Saturday's rates. French inactive. Canadian steady.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES CITY ARTICLE.)

Saturday Evening.

The funds have been uninfluenced to-day by home or foreign news, and the transactions have been merely nominal. The Bank Returns was of a character to support the market, showing that the Discount supply is abundant upon terms lower than four per cent. The late arrivals of gold from America have been taken for refining here, and their ultimate destination is doubtful. The Australian amount just announced will not be delivered for a few days. No gold was taken to the Bank to-day, and a parcel of gold, about £65,000, was sent to-day to Spain. These remittances are believed to be chiefly for wheat business. In the Railway market, business has been at a complete stand, but prices have been fairly supported.

(DAILY NEWS CITY ARTICLE.)

Friday Evening.

Very few transactions took place in any department of the Stock Exchange, and the alteration in prices was unimportant. Share market dull. Demand for money at Bank and elsewhere moderate.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Exchequer Bills, 1-4; Ambergs, 6¾ ⅛; Caledonians, 91 1¾; Eastern Counties, 54½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 74½; Great Northern, 115½; Great Northern A, 119 20; Great Western, 72¾ 3; Great Western of Canada, 12¾ ⅛; Grand Trunk of Canada, 7½ ⅞; Great Southern and Western, 111 13; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 112½ ⅞; London and North Western, 100½; London and South Western, 91½ ⅞; Leeds Northern, 56½ ⅞; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 46½; Midland Stock, 106¾ ⅞; North British, 62½ 3; South Eastern, 86¾ ½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 99½. Consols have continued steady all day at 93½ to ⅝, with little or nothing doing. Shares opened firm in prices, improving about ½ per cent., but were not maintained, closing dull at above quotations. There has been very little doing, and weather very wet all afternoon,

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, MONDAY EVENING.—Very little business going forward; prices of nearly all kinds of Securities same as Saturday. The inquiry into the Stepney murder case has been adjourned till to-morrow.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, MONDAY, 3-30 P.M.—The Bourse is slightly firmer. Rentes closing at 67-95, or 5 per cent. higher than yesterday.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, SEPT. 17.—Sugar quiet. Coffee steady. Tea dull, pending large sales for Wednesday. Rice rather improved in tone. Business on Saturday at rather higher rates. Saltpetre rather quiet, and little inquiry. Tallow firm. On the spot, 52s 3d to 52s 6d; October alone, 52s 3d; October and December, 52s 6d buyers; January and March, 53s 3d.

LONDON CORN MARKET, SEPT. 17.—Attendance large. Supplies moderate of all grain. English wheat in bad condition, and prices irregular nominally as on Monday. Foreign in brisk demand at 1s advance, and barley and oats at 6d to 1s advance. Flour very firm. Buyers at 40s for Norfolk. No sellers under 41s.

USBORNE'S REPORT.—Weather unsettled. The condition of new wheat most miserable, and impossible to quote value. Old and foreign in favour of sellers. Flour rather dearer. Maize unaltered. Barley as before. Beans and peas unaltered. Oats rather dearer.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE, SEPT. 17—Beasts and sheep sold steadily at 2d per 8lbs. less money. Calves advanced 4d per 8lbs. Other stock steady. Beef, 3s 10d to 4s 10d; mutton, 3s 6d to 5s 6d; veal, 4s 4d to 5s 4d per 8lbs., &c. Supply—Beasts, 5,450; foreign, 1,000; sheep, 25,350; foreign, 5,670; calves, 901; foreign, 52; pigs, 410.

LONDON BUTTER AND BACON MARKET, SEPT. 17.—Butter—Stock, 12,915; delivery, 5,542. Bacon—Stock, 11,717; delivery, 17,000.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, SEPT. 17.—Supply of beasts was larger than last week, and a good demand at full prices. Sheep in larger supply, and a fair demand without change in prices. 2,600 beasts, 11,013 sheep.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, SEPT. 15.—Sugar quiet and steady. Molasses Trinidads, ex quay, 18s 9d per cwt. Rice in demand, and dearer—11,000. 11s 2d paid for American, to arrive, and subsequently 11s 3d offered and refused.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, SEPT. 17.—8,000 bales sold, including 2,000 on speculation and for export. Market dull, and without change.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, SEPT. 17.—Firsts, 106s; seconds, 102s; thirds, 95s; fourths, 89s; fifths, 77s; sixths, 64s. 2,000 in market.

CORK CORN MARKET, SEPT. 17.—White wheat, 27s 9d to 30s 3d; red wheat, 25s to 29s; oats, 12s to 14s 6d; barley, 16s.

CORK MARKETS.

The receipts of grain to our market last week were 1,426 barrels of wheat, 289 barrels of barley, 136 barrels of bere, and 7,114 barrels of oats. White wheat brought from 22s to 31s a barrel; red, 20s to 28s 6d; barley, 14s to 15s 6d; and bere, 14s 9d to 15s 6d.

There were 149 tons of hay, and 120 of straw brought in during the week. Hay, farmers', brought from 50s to 70s a ton, and dealers', 56s to 70s; straw, farmers', from 28s to 40s; dealers', 32s to 47s; reed, from 40s to 45s.

The quantity of butter brought to our weigh-house last week was 12,005 firkins, of which 2,154 were first quality, 5,405 second, 3,585 third, 825 fourth, 977 fifth, and 9 sixth. Firsts on Monday opened at 105s, which figure they retained until Friday, when they fell to 104s, but rose again to the previous figure on Saturday. Seconds were quoted 101s during the entire week. Thirds, which were 95s on Monday, fell to 94s on Tuesday, and remained so until Friday, when they fell to 93s, but rose again on Saturday to 94s. In fourths, fifths, and sixths, no change has taken place from last week's quotations—viz., fourths, 88s; fifths, 76s; and sixths, 64s.—*Cork Constitution.*

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

America (New York) [S]	One p.m., Sept. 18.
India, Calcutta, China, Australia, New Zealand, Mauritius, &c., [S]	One p.m., Sept. 19.
Constantinople	Six p.m., Sept. 19.
Constantinople	Six p.m., Sept. 20.
America (Quebec) [D]	Ten a.m., Sept. 21.
America (Boston), and Newfoundland [Q] [L]	Ten a.m., Sept. 23.
West Coast of Africa [G]	Six p.m., Sept. 24.
America (New York) [S]	Ten a.m., Sept. 25.
America (New York) A	One p.m., Sept. 25.
India, (Calcutta) China, Oustralia, &c., via Marseilles	Six p.m., Sept. 25.
India (Bombay) Spain and Portugal [S]	One p.m., Sept. 26.
Constantinople	Six p.m., Sept. 26.
America (Quebec) [D]	Ten a.m., Sept. 28.
America (New York) and Bahamas [Q]	Ten a.m. Sept. 30.

France, Italy, Switzerland, 1 p.m., and 6 p.m., daily. Belgium, Holland, Germany, 6 p.m., daily.

English postage stamps may be used in Malta, Gibraltar, Constantinople, British West Indies, and the Foreign parts touched at by the Mail packets on Western Coast of Africa.

Letters, &c., for America, if posted at the G.P.O.; are in time, up to 10 a.m. on Friday and Sunday, for the Mails via Derry and Queenstown.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—TUESDAY, SEPT. 18.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL—ITALIAN OPERA, EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK. This evening—"Norma."
ROUND ROOM ROTUNDO.—Buckley's Serenaders—Every Evening at Eight o'clock
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 81, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.
ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on yesterday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock, p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 15, amounted to 60,708, making a daily average of 10,128 copies.

"Pretty Tube of Magic Power,
Charmer of the Leisure Hour."
HAVE you a Briar Root Pipe? If not, why not? They are Sold at Continental Prices, at
EDWARD KEEVIL'S PIPE WAREHOUSE,
27, MERCHANT'S-QUAY, Dublin.
A Sample free by post, for thirteen stamps.

GEORGE MACDONA AND CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET.
We are largely supplied in every leading Fabric for the present Season, and have also in our own make and that of Messrs. NICOLL's, of London, ready for immediate use, every size and approved design in
PALETOTS, FROCKS, CAPES, WALKING, DRESS, AND LOUNGE SUITS.

NAVAL, MILITARY, CONSTABULARY, OR CIVIL SERVICE UNIFORMS.
Gentlemen requiring outfits for any of the above services are respectfully informed that we are prepared to supply any Uniforms on the shortest notice, with every guarantee as to exactness with the latest Admiralty or Whitehall directions. Officers about joining may depend on punctuality, as we always keep a considerable stock of accoutrements on hands. The cash purchaser will find our prices considerably under London terms.
SAMUEL M'COMAS AND SON,
MILITARY, MERCHANT, AND COURT TAILORS,
2, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.
N.B.—We have received a large variety of Scotch and Irish Heathers and Friezes for Autumn. Shooting Dresses at very moderate prices.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
GEORGE D. HIPWELL AND CO.
have great pleasure in announcing that they have opened their New and Extensive Premises,
7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
With a most Superb Stock of
AUTUMN GOODS,
Purchased in the leading English and Scotch Markets.
They beg to assure their customers, that in the selection of their Stock, they have exercised the greatest care in buying nothing but the most fashionable and durable materials, such as will guarantee for them a large increase to their Trade.
Their extensive Ready-made Warerooms—distinct from the Order Department—is fully stocked with a large and first-class variety of every style of garment, cut and finished as well in every particular as if specially ordered.
GEORGE D. HIPWELL & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

THE REGISTERED KNICKERBOCKER PANTS.
CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF DESIGNS.
USEFUL.
No. 4,287.
Designs Office, London,
August 31st, 1860.
I hereby certify that the Design of which this is a Copy was on behalf of BROWNE and PAYNE, of Sackville-street, Dublin, Registered this Thirty-first day of August, 1860, in pursuance of the Designs Copyright Amendment Act, 6 and 7 Vic., c. 65.
Exd. J. H. Bowin.
CLEMENT JOHNSON, Registrar.
BROWNE & PAYNE in directing the attention of the Nobility and Gentry to their Registered Knickerbocker Pants, beg to state that their New Design is now Registered in their name solely in the Designs Office, London.
The advantages arising from the shape and configuration of the new parts of this design consist in the protection afforded to the knees, both in riding and in walking through grass and other crops, and inuniting in one garment both Trousers and Gaiters.
Plates, explanatory of the design, are now on view at our Tailoring Establishments,
12 AND 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET.
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
Clothiers to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18.

THE "Liberal" members of the Corporation are exerting themselves to the utmost in order to render the abolition of the Corporation a matter of necessity. It is needless now to characterise the debates. They have made the meetings of the Dublin Corporation as notorious as those of the Cork Town Council were two or three years since. Some of the most energetic and useful members of the Council have retired in disgust, and a majority, by "private" meetings and "confidential" discussions, regulate all that shall be done and all that shall not be done in the public hall. It is openly acknowledged that all municipal questions are now to be decided entirely upon political grounds. A gentleman may be in every respect fitted to represent a commercial city, but if he be of a particular shade of political opinion he shall not be elected. Corporations were not formed to be political assemblies. They were reformed that they might regulate the cleansing, lighting, and safety of the city, its sanitary condition and its finance. It never was contemplated that a Municipal Council should become a political debating society, in which courtesy of demeanour and propriety of language were alike forgotten. The moment a Corporation becomes political, it defeats the object for which it was created. Hostility towards the old Corporation arose from the political character which it had gradually assumed, and the state of the present Corporation is rapidly convincing all disinterested persons that its abolition is necessary if we would preserve the decency, order, and reputation of the city. The whole business transacted by the Corporation could be efficiently conducted by two or three officers appointed by Government. We should lose the apparition of a strange procession of red cloaks, but that is all. We should have work, not talk, and business instead of Billingsgate.

Yesterday's discussion ended like all other discussions on the same subject—in nothing. The extreme party are proceeding by the process of exhaustion. They will not nominate a candidate for the Mayoralty; that would be a breach of compact. They delicately and generously confine themselves to the honorable duty of putting a negative upon every gentleman proposed by the Conservative side. The reason they give is worthy of them. They must have a pledge that any Conservative who seeks the Mayoralty will abrogate one of the forms of franchise handed down from ancient time, because they who hold that franchise vote for members of Parliament in a way which does not please the Radicals of the city. Had the "Liberals" the slightest regard for public honour or public justice, they had an opportunity of retracing their steps yesterday. The very question, respecting which they exact a pledge, is one at present under discussion before a court specially appointed to decide upon all species of right to the franchise. The question, no matter what way it may be decided by that court, will, most probably, be carried to the Court of Queen's Bench. The law will then be pronounced definitively, and under these circumstances, to exact a pledge from the Conservatives is either a premeditated insult or something worse.

Is it possible that some of the most respectable merchants of this city have been vituperated in language which would disgrace a bear garden, and that the whole civic business has been utterly neglected for three months, in order that Alderman Carroll should continue as Lord Mayor for another year? Or, is this only a part of a more artful device to secure for the extreme party complete possession of the civic chair?

Should Alderman Carroll be continued as Lord Mayor next year, then it will be the turn of the Radicals to nominate the Mayor for the year succeeding, and thus they will have possession of the chair for three continuous years. It will be easy in the fourth year to carry a resolution, exacting a pledge—no matter upon what subject, which no honorable man can take. This is probably the real object aimed at. The Conservatives have done wisely in abandoning the Corporation in a body. They, individually, possess more influence, more wealth, and, we will add, higher reputation, than all the extreme party put together. Let them place the Corporation in Coventry, and withdraw from it what character they give it. In six months the contests among the Radicals themselves will require the interference of the Legislature, and the abolition of a Corporation which is rather a hotbed of political agitation than the source of municipal government.

How wide-spread was the revolutionary movement, even among the forces on which the King of Naples specially relied, is seen by the conduct of his fleet. At first it seemed unaccountable that the Neapolitan cruisers should permit Garibaldi to land his volunteers without opposition, both in Sicily and Calabria. Ammunition they expended, but it was against stranded hulls. If, to save the credit of the navy, a seizure was made, the captures belonged to an allied nation, and the captors knew well they should be restored. Then came the refusal to follow the King in his despair, not to say to Trieste, but even to Gaeta, and now we learn that the Neapolitan fleet has stolen round the peninsula, and is preparing to assail the last retreat of the hirelings of despotism, Ancona. Lamoriciere, when he selected Ancona as the place for his final stand, contemplated a sea open to volunteers from Austria, and, at worst, to flight. He is checkmated by the movement of the Neapolitan fleet. He must fight against superior numbers, animated by the spirit which a righteous cause ever gives, or he must surrender at once, and trust to the mercy of Cialdini. Any moment may bring us intelligence of either event, and then the Papal dominions are liberated from the worst Government on the face of the earth.

The prospects of the Papacy, on the side looking towards Austria, are gloomy in the extreme. No ray of hope comes to that Power from the quarter which looks to France. Then, Fanti, having avenged the butcheries of Perugia, occupied Orvieto, a city, at different periods of Papal history, occupied by 32 Popes, driven out of Rome by an exasperated people. Between Orvieto and Rome there are no Papal troops, nor is it probable the Sardinians will advance further than Orvieto. Beyond the river Marta lie the French, either to preserve a small domain for the last of the temporal Popes, or to serve as a vantage point for the development of future French ideas. Sardinia knows well how far she dare advance. All was arranged with the Beau of the Tuileries before he commenced his distant travels. The advanced guard of Piedmont will line the left bank of the Marta. A few weeks will teach us what reforms the Pope will be compelled to introduce that he may retain a demesne as large as an average English county.

There is a retributive justice in the revenge for the massacre of Perugia. The Swiss Condottieri who inflamed the passions of his soldiers with wine, as they stole, cat-like, through the woods by night, was in command when the Sardinians came upon the town. Wearing the medal which the Pope blessed and conferred upon him for his brutal outrages upon a defenceless town, Smidt is a prisoner of the Sardinians. He may learn from them the decencies of warfare, as he appeals to the spirit of mercy which, as a general of the Vicar of Christ, he had foresworn. But in Perugia there were others beside cut-throat Swiss and savage Bavarians. Some six hundred of the Irish Brigade had been sent three weeks before, ostensibly to augment the garrison of Perugia, but really to free Lamoriciere from endless trouble. There they were enclosed in a walled town, close upon the frontiers of an enemy, cut off from all hope of aid. Lamoriciere had placed the Apennines between himself and these ardent volunteers. We do not doubt that they fought bravely when the trial came. Cowardice before a foe is not an Irishman's characteristic. The British army is the bravest in the world, and the half of it consists of Irish recruits. We would not rob these enthusiasts, or dupes, of the only redeemable feature in their adventure. The town of Perugia is admirably adapted for defence, situated on an eminence so steep that additional horses have to be put to any vehicle approaching the gates; it is surrounded by walls formed of giant blocks of Tranestine. An old fortress of the Etruscans, it is well adapted for hand-to-hand fighting. Cialdini's address had left little ground for hope of mercy. The Irish, as well as the Bavarians, knew that the order had gone forth to smite them with the inexorable steel as cut-throats brought to Italy merely for the sake of gain and love of plunder. All fought as desperate men fight. The Turin papers state that the garrison consisted of 4,000 men, including a division of the Irish Brigade. Of these there are but 1,600 prisoners, which leaves a loss of 2,400 men for the defenders of the Papacy.

But the struggle is at an end. The Papal troops necessarily were scattered in order to prevent the populace from rising. They have been cut off in every town they occupied. The Pope may address allocutions to his cardinals, and proclaim his adhesion to the principle of a confederation when it is a year too late, and there are none to confederate. His best resource is quietly to submit, and make what terms he can with Piedmont and his people. He is familiar with Rome, and loves its scenery and antiquities. Better to reside by the favour of Sardinia there, among familiar scenes, than to dwell in the repaired towers of Avignon as the pensioner and the tool of France.

The *Times* on the Italian Complication:—

The announcement of the withdrawal of the French Minister from Turin naturally perplexed Europe with the fear of new complications. The Emperor of the French is such a subtle player that the lookers-on draw a long breath when any unexpected move discovers some new opening in his game. A feeling of uncomfortable suspense and apprehension always follows. Napoleon and Victor Emmanuel had beaten the coverts of Piedmont and Lombardy together. Napoleon had afterwards kept the passes for his weaker comrade, while he stretched away over a great deal of ground beyond the frontier of their common manor. While Victor Emmanuel drove the Duchies, walked over Tuscany, and followed his game into the Romagna, Napoleon pretended not to see what his friend was about, but kept watch at a distance. Even when his enterprising friend sent his dogs into the standing corn, keeping close by to secure the game as soon as it was driven out, Napoleon winked hard and would not see how very irregular such conduct was. Suddenly, however, a double shot is heard across the little stream of the Tronto and on the road to Ancona. It was not a much greater trespass than had been before ventured and tacitly approved—although M. Granguillot would now persuade us that this was a cause of "*desaccord*" between the two companions. The Romagnas, where Victor Emmanuel had hunted as openly as Earl Percy on the Cheviots, were just as much off the proper beat and belonged to the same proprietor. Yet this report seems to have suddenly wounded the conscience of the old comrade who watched and guarded. Napoleon was shocked and angry that Victor Emmanuel should have poached upon this particular farm, and made demonstrations of calling together his dogs and keepers and going off in dudgeon, leaving his companion to the wild mercy of the ancient owners of these wide free warrens. It was a formal quarrel—division, severance of interests, and renunciation of all companionship. "Mere disaccord," says M. Grandguillot, "was now changed into complete disavowal." What did it mean, and where would it end? Was the adventurous poacher to be left to reckon alone for all his irregularities? Was his game bag to be emptied and himself smartly fined? and were the ancient rights to be re-established upon every foot of land over which he had carried his unlawful gun? If so, what was the consideration for which France had so suddenly returned to a reverence for the old franchises of free warren, and had so suddenly renounced her complicity in this great European poaching party? There were perilous possibilities in this last speculation which set the world wondering, and it was a kind act to hasten M. Grandguillot's pen, and to formulate an assurance that when France withdraws her Minister from the capital of Sardinia she is by no means in earnest anger. It is welcome information that "a disavowal is far from meaning a rupture;" and that France only means what a lady means by a gentle tap of her fan, or what a disinterested passer-by means when he sees a ruddy urchin up in a tree in an orchard and calls him a daring young scamp and walks on. This diplomatic demonstration is a simple sacrifice to propriety. Her friend was shooting indecently near to the proprietor's manor-house, and France was bound to appear scandalised, but they are just as good friends as ever; and, as to the game which they bagged (when in company, France is ready to maintain its possession in spite of Squire Hapsburg and all his game laws.

We believe that for once M. Grandguillot is well-informed as to the immediate intentions of his master. For the present, at least, Napoleon III. is satisfied to let the revolution in Italy flow or ebb as its mood may sway it, so that it does not trench upon the fixed precincts of the Holy City where the Head of one of the largest sects of Christians sits enthroned beside the mouldering glories of Heathendom, and awaits the slow advance of those pestilential influences which must some day make the Quirinal as entirely a museum as is the Via Sacra. The Empeor considers it indispensable that this matter should be left to the operation of Nature. Remembering that other great *metropoles* have been peacefully blotted out by advancing sands, and observing that Rome, if left alone to the inertness of an ecclesiastical rule, must at no very distant time be as quietly stifled by miasma, he sees no reason to set religious frenzies flaming in order to contend for a place which Nature herself seems to have destined for a vast mausoleum of dominion. So that this city and its port are left untouched the Emperor will only gravely shake his head at anything in reason that may be done outside it. If we are well informed, the Emperor has good reason for this non-intervening policy. When the Emperor was at Nice all that has since happened at Naples could be as clearly foreseen as it can now be told. That Garibaldi would absorb the South of Italy without effective resistance had become like a future fact in the calendar. As to Naples the course of events was easy; Naples would be absorbed quietly into the kingdom of Italy. But when Garibaldi advanced to the Roman States, as a few days later he certainly would, the case would be much altered. There would be divisions of counsels. Moderate men would advocate moderate revolution, but there would certainly be found a party of fanatical Unitarians who would insist upon going through with their scheme of unity. It was no secret that insurrections had already been planned in the city of Rome. A Mazzini party was again arising under the apprehension of Rome being left alone. There was some probability that the small French garrison might be overpowered, and a Red Republican Government, such as that of Mazzini, Saffi, and Avezzana, again established. All this was stated to the French Emperor at Nice by Cialdini and Farini, and he was induced to believe that Garibaldi might either of his own accord take the extreme Unitarian policy, or might be forced into it by his followers and by the populace of Rome. It was made plain to him, also, that the only course open to defeat the intentions of the Mazzini party would be that the Sardinian army should anticipate the arrival of the Garibaldi levies, and occupy in force that part of the Papal States which they French do not garrison. We are informed that under the pressure of these representations the Emperor acknowledged the difficulty both of his own position and that of Sardinia, and intimated that, while he must disapprove so irregular an act as the invasion of a neighbouring State, the circumstances were so exceptional that he would not actively interfere to prevent it. France, therefore, disapproves, but does not oppose. She leaves Sardinia alone to take the risk and responsibility of the act. It Lamoriciere can beat Cialdini and Garibaldi, or if these last should stir up any other enemies who should drive them out of Florence, and Naples and the Duchies, they must expect no aid from France. France will continue to guarantee Lombardy, but Sardinia has placed all the rest by this act *en jeu*.

This explanation at Nice makes the immediate meaning of the present events more clear than French policy in Italy has usually been. Rome is strengthened by two regiments and the presence of General Goyon, and Cialdini is running a race to conquer the Papal States before Garibaldi arrives in force. Up to this moment every march has been a triumph, and the city of Perugia has been once again swept clear of the foreign cutthroats of the great Christian Pontiff. Lamoriciere's mercenaries do not seem to fight. Perhaps he has hardly had time to flog his scamps and runagates into soldiers; and even brave men require confidence in their cause, their leaders, and each other, to fight against odds. If Lamoriciere is beaten by the Sardinians all must then depend upon the conduct of Garibaldi, who will soon advance from the South to meet the Sardinian forces which have entered from the North. If Garibaldi should unhappily turn out to be impracticable and insist upon attacking the French, then the success of the whole Italian game will be endangered. Sardinia and the revolution will be separated; and, if Garibaldi should be so unfortunate as to obtain some first success over the French, he will only have committed the Emperor, as to a point of honour, to exert the whole force of his Empire, so far as it becomes necessary, to crush him. Garibaldi is an earnest man, but he is by no means a madman. He must be able to calculate how certain it is that Rome left alone in Italy must eventually wither away from the hand of the Pope and fall into the surrounding kingdom. He must be aware—he who has once before defended Rome—how like an infant he and all his force would be in the grasp of France. He cannot, surely, peril all that he and his countrymen have gained. The friends of Italy have been disquieted by some loose words reported of his proclaiming the Italian kingdom from the top of the Quirinal. So, perhaps, he may; but the time is not yet. We have more confidence in the assurance which he has often repeated to his intimates, that if his red shirt—that historic red shirt—could be suspected of discovering what his intentions are, he would pluck it off and burn it. The Emperor of the French says distinctly that he is in Italy to defend religion as well as liberty; and, as by religion he means the Pope, Garibaldi will see that the time is come for another pause, in order to consolidate what has now been gained

Fashionable Intelligence.

HOLYROOD, SEPT. 15.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, the Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louise, the Princes Arthur and Leopold, attended by Lady Churchill, the Hon. B. Byng, Sir C. Wood, Sir Charles B. Phipps, Major Elphinstone, General the Hon. C. Grey, and Lord Charles Fitzroy, left Balmoral Castle this morning at ten o'clock for Holyrood Palace, where her Majesty arrived at a quarter before seven o'clock in the evening.

Her Majesty was received by General Cameron.

His Excellency the Sardinian Minister arrived in Park-lane on Friday evening from Paris.

Lord John Russell leaves Abergeldie Castle, N.B., to-day (Tuesday) for London, and at the end of the week will accompany her Majesty and the Prince Consort to Germany. Lady John Russell and family will remain at Abergeldie until the second week in the ensuing month, when her ladyship will leave the north for Richmond Park.

The Queen has appointed the following gentlemen to the undermentioned chairs, lately established in the University of Aberdeen:—Midwifery, Dr. Dyce; botany, Dr. Dickie; materia medica, Dr. Harvey; biblical criticism, Rev. W. Milligan; institutes of medicine, Dr. Ogilvie; and logic, Mr. Alexander Bain.

Lord and Lady Harriet Ashley left London on Friday for Paris, in consequence of the very serious illness of her ladyship's mother, the Marchioness of Donegal, whose condition occasions much anxiety to her relatives.

Lady Judkins Fitzgerald has returned to her residence, Golden Hills, county Tipperary, from St. Ann's Hill, Blarney.

Colonel Greville, M.P., and Lady Rosa Greville, have left their house at Albert-gate, on a visit to Viscount and Viscountess Combermere in Cheshire *en route* to their seat in Ireland.

Captain and Mrs. Tottenham have arrived at Wallace's Hotel, St. George's-place, Hyde-park-corner.

Dr. O'Ferrall has arrived at his residence, Merrion-square, from the Continent.

Dr. Evory Kennedy, whose health has been re-established by a protracted sojourn in the South of Europe, has returned to his residence Belgard, county Dublin, and attends for several hours each day for house and consultation practice, at 15, Merrion-square North.

A cotton spinning and weaving company has been started at Coventry, with a view of opening a new source of employment for the 200,000 operatives hitherto engaged in silk trade who have been thrown out of work by recent alterations.

The half-yearly dividend and bonus of the Bank of Australia is announced to be 12½ per cent. per annum, free of income-tax.

ITALIAN OPERA—THEATRE ROYAL.

Mozart's grand composition, "Don Giovanni," arranged for musical representation by Lorenzo da Ponte, was produced last evening at the Theatre Royal, with a cast seldom to be witnessed even in London. Its intellectual and elaborate music is no longer imperfectly comprehended, but is heard with enthusiasm wherever music is cultivated as a science—from the "frozen regions of Russia to the foot of Mount Vesuvius." Mozart is stated to have said that it was not an opera calculated to please the people of Vienna, but that it would be more justly appreciated at Prague. Had he witnessed its presentation last evening, he would have added that a Dublin audience were as pre-eminently qualified to appreciate its music as the artistes were to interpret it. There was a highly lyrical impersonation by Madame Grisi of the character of "Donna Anna." She sang, as she only can sing, the profound and exquisite music which Mozart alone could compose. The eminently artistic Madame Viardot Garcia as "Zerlina," gave, with fine effect, some of the most telling airs assigned to the character; while Madame Gassier as "Donna Elvira," rendered the music with great judgment and skill. The harmonious tenor of Signor Mario found adequate modes of interpretation in the part of "Don Ottavio." He sung with peculiar sweetness some exquisite snatches of melody. The part of the dissolute hero of the opera, "Don Giovanni," was, of course, assigned to the baritone, Signor Graziani, who rendered the music with great depth and richness. The part of "Leporello" was undertaken by Signor Ciampi, whose vocalism and acting elicited much applause. The attendance was numerous. This evening "Norma" will be repeated.

The Church.

ENLARGEMENT OF MULLINGAR CHURCH.—The Protestant inhabitants of the parish of Mullingar have subscribed the sum required of them by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners (nearly £400), for the erection of two additional galleries in the parish church, for the accommodation of the largely increasing congregation. The exertions of the vicar, the Rev. J. Hopkins, and his zealous assistant, the Rev. F. Swift, in this good work, have been most successful.

THE CHAPLAINCY OF GRAY'S-INN.—By the death of the Rev. William Grey Watson, M.A., who lost his life in the Alps on the 31st of August last, under the melancholy circumstances detailed in the *Times* of Saturday, the chaplaincy of Gray's-inn has become vacant. The appointment is in the gift of the Benchers.

Thanks.

From the Committee to the Church Education Society for Ireland to the Rev. Robert Pakenham for £8, being a collection in Celbridge Church, on Sunday, the 16th inst., after a sermon by the Rev. A. D. Macnamara, including £1 each from Mr. and Mrs. Barton, Straffan House.

FATHER CHINIQUY'S COLONY.—The Rev. Thomas Scott gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the following additional contributions, for the relief of St. Anne's Colony, state of illness:—C B (New Ross), 3s; Mrs Bevan (second subscription), 10s; Thomas Whitney, Esq, £1; Miss Lucy Fitzgerald, £1; The Countess of Aldborough, per Mrs Wilson, 5s; Miss Savage, 3s 6d; Miss Stevenson, per ditto, 2s; Miss Lucas, per ditto, 2s 6d; Mrs L Richards, 5s; Miss Marsh, 6s; A Friend (Cork), £3; E J, 10s; Mrs Fortescue, £1; F H Garner, Esq, £3; Mrs Severn, 5s. Further contributions are earnestly desired.

Mrs. Queale to the Rev. William G. Ormsby, for £5, being the amount of collection in Arklow parish, in aid of the completely exhausted funds of the Dublin Providence Home. Further contributions earnestly solicited.

The Army.

The 10th Hussars are now moving from Aldershott to Norwich, Ipswich, and Northampton.

The 61st Regiment arrived at Plymouth on Saturday morning, from the Mauritius.

The Regiments next in order of return from India, are the 5th Northumberland Fusiliers, 6th and 1st Warwickshire, 24th and 2nd Warwickshire, and the 73rd Regiment.

We have to record the death of Major-General Sir Michael Creagh, K.H., Colonel of the 73rd Regiment, who died at Boulogne on Friday morning last. The deceased officer entered the army in 1802, and had seen much active service in India, Africa, and the West Indies.

The Navy.

The launch of the line-of-battle ship Anson, which we mentioned yesterday to have taken place on Saturday, at Woolwich, was effected amid the acclamations of upwards of 10,000 spectators. The ceremony of bestowing the ship's name, was performed by Lady Sydney.

The stations of the fleet off the Syrian coast are:—The Marlborough, at Beyrout; the Terrible at Smyrna; the Victor Emmanuel, at Jaffa; the Doris is expected here shortly from Corfu; the Exmouth, at Candia; the Neptune, at Sidon; the Medina, surveying vessels, now at Rhodes; the Liffey, at Alexandria; the Racoon, at Latakieh; the Gannet and the Banshee, at Constantinople; the Firefly, surveying vessel is here, having recently returned from Acre, and is to sail on the 1st for Tripoli; the Assurance, at Beyrout; and the Lapwing, at Tripoli. The Mohawk will leave to-day for Malta. The Alacrity is expected shortly from Corfu, and the Greyhound is expected in a few days from Malta. On her arrival here she will proceed to Rhodes and Salonica.

No appointments are gazetted.

LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TIMES OFFICE,
Half-past Four, a.m.

IMPORTANT DESPATCH OF THE SARDINIAN MINISTER AT PARIS.

PARIS, SEPT. 17.—In addition to the memorandum explaining the entry of Sardinian troops into the Papal States, addressed by Count Cavour to the diplomatic agents for Sardinia, at the respective foreign Courts, the Chevalier Nigra, the Sardinian resident Minister at Paris communicated a confidential despatch to M. Thouvenel, the day before yesterday. In this despatch Count Cavour is said to have endeavoured to show that the occupation of the Marches and Umbria was indispensable to avoid a collision between Garibaldi and the French troops occupying Rome. This despatch is also said to state that Garibaldi has given Piedmont to understand, in a peremptory manner, that if she does not immediately disperse the volunteers of the Papal army, he would proceed from Naples to Rome, in order to pursue and accomplish the task himself, and that he would only respect Rome on the condition that the Marches and Umbria were occupied by Sardinian troops.

AFFAIRS OF ITALY.

A letter in the *Pays* of Monday night, dated from Rome 11th, states that a consistory held that day of the Cardinals pressed on his Holiness to disband the Papal army.

The *Opinione Nationale* suggests that Lamoriciere should withdraw to Rome with his troops, and that the French garrison should then evacuate, leaving the eternal city in the hands of the Pope's chosen general. Victor Emmanuel has solemnly declared that he intends to respect both the person of the Pope and the seat of his Government.

The Paris letter in the *Daily News* says, it will be hardly possible for the Emperor Napoleon to keep the world much longer in suspense as to his intentions, as the Italian movement must go on to its accomplishment or must be checked by something more cogent than advice, protests, or the withdrawal of ambassadors.

The *Debats* has an article, the main argument of which is, that intervention of Italians on Italian territory, is a simple household arrangement with which outside folks have no possible concern.

PARIS, MONDAY EVENING.—The *Patrie* says the reports that disturbances had taken place at Subico and Siboli are unfounded. The same journal asserts that Austria is about to remit to the Powers a protest against the late events in Italy. News from Naples state that Kossuth was expected in that city.

The Neapolitan squadron, under the command of Vice-Admiral Persano, had doubled Cape Spartivento, on its way to Ancona.

HOMEWARD BOMBAY MAILS.

The following has been received at Reuter's, from the Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.—

SEPT. 17, 1860.—The Bombay arrived at Suez on the 9th September. The Vectis arrived at Marseilles at noon this day. Mails left for London this day. The Ellera arrived at Malta on the 13th, and sailed at 8 a.m. on the 14th, and may be expected at Southampton on the 23rd.

OUTWARD MAILS.

The Ceylon, from Southampton on the 4th, reached Malta on the 13th, at 6 p.m., and sailed at 8 p.m. The Euxine, from Marseilles on the 12th, reached Malta at midnight on the 14th, with the outward mails of the 20th and 26th July from London. The Behara left Galle for Australia on the 20th August. The Pekin left Galle for China on the 22nd August. The Malta arrived at Madras on the 23rd August, *en route* for Calcutta.

BOMBAY MAILS.

MARSEILLES, MONDAY.—The Vectis, with the above mails, arrived at noon this day. Mails left for London at two p.m.

The weather has continued unsettled since Friday and yesterday afternoon, and during the whole of the day a great deal of rain has fallen.

THE HARVEST AND THE CORN TRADE.

(FROM THE MARK-LANE EXPRESS.)

The continuance of fine weather during the past week has enabled farmers in the southern and the midland counties to secure a good portion of their crops; in the north, however, notwithstanding the fineness of the days, the night frosts have been against the ripening of the corn, especially in the cold clay. This year's crop of wheat will exhibit a great variety of quality and condition, the lowest being simply fit for cattle feeding, and the best only coming up to the average of former years. The markets hardly settled yet, as to the prices of new wheat, though it has previously declined from the starting price; still the rates have only receded 2s to 3s per quarter, and, unless the new comes better to hand, it seems likely we shall soon feel the smallness and insufficiency of stocks of old for mixing, notwithstanding the late liberal supplies of foreign. It would appear, moreover, that much of the new crop gathered in Northern Europe is damp and inferior to ordinary years, that a wide difference is lately to be obtained between Christmas, should our own yield to be short of an average, amounting to 10 per cent.; it is to be remembered that the lateness of the harvest by one month makes so much less to provide for, and the plenty and good condition reported in Africa and Southern Russia, seem likely to meet all necessities. Prices abroad has but little alteration.

TATTERSAL'S.

Caesarwitch Stakes—25 to 1 agst. Optimist (taken); 30 to 1 agst. Goldenpippin (taken); 33 to 1 agst. Telegram (taken); 33 to 1 agst. Newcastle (taken); 40 to 1 agst. Bevis (taken); 40 to 1 agst. Industrious (taken); 40 to 1 agst. Plumber (taken); 40 to 1 agst. Manchester (taken); 40 to 1 agst. Wildgrove (taken); 50 to 1 agst. Beanae (taken); 40 to 1 agst. Nucleus (taken).

LIBRARY SOCIETY. A paper will be read this evening in the society room, 19, New-row South (near St. Patrick's Cathedral), by Mr. P. Marshall. Subject, "Business and Pleasure;" and on Tuesday evening, the 25th instant, a lecture will be delivered by J. B. Doyle, Esq., on "The Physical Geography of Palestine." Chair to be taken at a quarter past eight o'clock. Visitors are invited to the lectures delivered before this society.

Captain Shaw, who rode at the Lismore races on the 12th instant, and who fell at the first fence, died on Friday morning, at the Devonshire Arms, Lismore, from the effects of the injuries he received.

INQUEST AT WATERFORD.—In the absence of the coroner, his worship the Marquis and Sir Benjamin Murrio, held an inquest on view of the body of Joseph Butler, in the Town-hall, Waterford, on Saturday, 15th inst. The deceased, it appears, was a private in the Tipperary Milita Artillery, now stationed in England. He obtained a furlough to return to his native place, county Wexford, where his parents reside. Butler was found dead on the arrival of the steamer Juverna, at Waterford, at eight o'clock on the morning of Thursday. He was seen alive at three o'clock same morning. The jury returned a verdict of "Died by the visitation of God."

THE NATIONAL BOARD, MONAGHAN 16TH SEPTEMBER.—The most strenuous supporters of National Education have been shaken in their allegiance to it, by the disclosures just made publicly in Belfast Presbytery. It appears to be an opportune time for all classes of Protestants to write, and, if not obtain a grant for the Church Education Society, at least, make a vigorous stand against the promised concessions to Rome. The following facts have come to my knowledge, and for their veracity I can myself vouch:—A few months since one of the most distinguished Rectors of the Established Church, himself a supporter of mixed education, and whose father filled a distinguished place in T.C.D., wrote to the Commissioners, and most respectfully requested information respecting the nominations to junior clerkships in the Education Office, at the same time naming a candidate to whom he gave the highest recommendation. I am almost ashamed to tell the result. The rector never yet received a reply, although several vacancies have since been filled up. Observe the contrast! A few weeks ago, a young man desired a nomination to a similar appointment, and made his application through an Ultramontane. He not only received the promise of a nomination from the resident, but has been promised an appointment. This goes far to prove that no "Protestant need apply." The other Protestant Commissioners leave appointments, promotions, &c., to the resident, and we see how he grants patronage. I think the Church clergy who have embraced the system may desire a lesson from what I have above related.—*From a Correspondent.*

KILDARE, CARLOW, AND QUEEN'S CO. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The inauguration show of the above society took place at Athy, on Wednesday last, which was the first exhibition of the kind held in that locality for the past seven years, and which, owing to the exertions of the honorary secretaries, Messrs. Cross and Connolly, the committee and the patrons, was, in every respect most successful. The show was held in the beautifully laid out public gardens, liberally presented to the enterprising inhabitants of that rising town by his Grace the Duke of Leinster. The show of plants was particularly fine. In this section, the Rev. Sir H. J. Walsh, Bart., of Ballykilcavan, exhibited a variety of rare and beautiful specimens. The Rev. Frederick S. Trench, R. G. Cosby, Esq.; Lord Downes, the Earl of Portarlington, Murtha Simmons, Esq.; and the Rev. John Pim, exhibited some fine specimens. In the flower show the principal exhibitors G. Cosby, Esq., Colonel Kane Bunbury, of Moyle, who exhibited a splendid collection of dahlias and German asters, the Rev. Sir Hunt J. Walsh, Bart, the Rev. F. F. Trench, and Lord Downes. In fruits, the prizes were awarded to the Rev. Sir H. J. Walsh, Bart., Col. Bunbury, the Marquis of Drogheda, the Rev. Frederick S. Trench, Rev. John Pim, S. Connolly, Esq., Athy. There was a very good show of vegetables. In this section Colonel Bunbury obtained three prizes. The Marquis of Kildare exhibited (but not for competition) two beautiful orange trees, and a splendid assortment of hollyhocks, dahlias, stocks, balsams, plums, apples (two sorts), kohl rabi, Swede and Aberdeen turnips, &c.—*Carlow Sentinel.*

We understand that the annual dinner, given by Frances Anne Marchioness of Londonderry to her tenantry, will take place at the Town Hall, Carnlough, on Thursday next, the 20th inst.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

"WITHOUT MONEY AND WITHOUT PRICE."—A charity sermon is to be preached in Miltown Malbay "Catholic Church" on Sunday next, and for admission to the sanctuary the people will be charged the very moderate some of one pound each; for "reserved seats," ten shillings each.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

A woman named Joy has written from New York to the master of the Clonmel Workhouse, enclosing a first-class ticket for the passage of a little chubby boy, who was left in that establishment some years ago, and who having no name was called the "Great Unknown." The letter also enclosed money to purchase clothes for the little fellow, and the master was chosen to see him off.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

COUNTY OF ANTRIM QUARTER SESSIONS.—These sessions commence at Ballymoney, October 9; Ballymena, October 11; Antrim, October 16; and at Belfast, on Friday, the 19th October.

RARE GAME.—Captain Graham was lately shooting on a moor on the Newhall property when his dog made a point, and to his astonishment it proved to be a small land tortoise, which he has now alive in his possession.—*John o' Groat Journal.*

ACCIDENT.—Saturday evening, as the steamer Adela was about sailing from Ardrossan, a seaman belonging to her, named George Crawford, had his leg broken by a piece of iron falling upon it. He was brought over to Belfast by the steamer, and, on her arrival here, he was instantly removed to the General Hospital, where he remains under treatment. He must have suffered acutely on the voyage, his fractured leg having been only tied up with a piece of an old band-box.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—On Saturday morning a serious accident took place on the above line. At half-past four A.M., a goods train, consisting of twenty loaded waggons, started from Cork for Fermoy. On arriving at Rathpeacon the engine got disabled, and the driver unhooked it to pump the water and endeavour to set it to rights, but the moment the engine was unhooked the entire train of waggons commenced running back down the incline with a velocity which increased every moment. On arriving near Kilbarry there was a pilot-engine crossing into a shed, against which it ran with great force. Fortunately the driver and fireman perceived its approach in time, and jumped off the engine and escaped being killed. The shock was so great that several of the waggons were driven off the rails altogether, and some received injury, but it does not appear that the train or any portion of it received further damage. The pilot-engine, which was run into by the train, ran down the incline and through the tunnel, and came into collision with a train of passenger carriages which was at the terminus, and ready to start at six o'clock for Dublin. The parcel-van and some of the carriages were seriously damaged, and the engine was partially crushed. Fortunately no personal injury, even of the slightest kind, was sustained.—*Cork Constitution.*

SCHOOL EXAMINATION AT DUNGANNON.—On Wednesday the examination of the children attending the Church Sabbath-school was held in St. Anne's Church, Dungannon, at noon. Several ministers connected with the neighbourhood attended as examiners, and generally expressed themselves pleased with the Scriptural knowledge evidenced by the children. At six o'clock in the evening, the Rev. W. Quain entertained the children (numbering nearly 300) at tea in the Court-house, which was handsomely decorated for the occasion. The proceedings were varied by several of the popular hymns of the day being sung by the children and friends, and with a short address by the Rev. E. J. Hartrick, of Belfast. The Countess of Ranfurly, the young earl and his sister were present on the occasion, and seemed amused as well as pleased by the proceedings, which were in every way successful and gratifying.—*Newry Telegraph.*

RIBBONISM IN THE NORTH.—Within the last fortnight a man, who can be named and identified, entered the business concern of a person resident in a certain village, about an hour's walk distant from Ballymena, and produced to the proprietor a written paper, stating it to be an order for a quantity of goods, which he desired should be packed up and made ready for delivery on his return for them. There is no doubt that the person referred to had in his possession a paper containing an order to the foregoing effect—but it would appear that he had also a paper of a very different character in the same pocket; and, in the delivery, he made what may happen to be for some parties a very unfortunate mistake. The document which he handed over as an order for goods proved to be a well-written manuscript of the Ribbon oath and the following is a correct copy of it:—

'I do swear, in the presence of my Holy Brethren, by the Holy Cross of St. Peter, and by the Blessed Lady Mary, that I will maintain the Holy Religion, and exterminate all Heretics, as they are called by our Holy Father the Pope, at two hours' warning. "**** P.G.M."

In the original document the place in which we have inserted stars is occupied with the name of an individual; and the letters "P.G.M." are supposed to be ordinary abbreviations representing the office of "Parish Grand Master." Some years ago a document of similar character was brought under our inspection, and afterwards transmitted to the Irish Government by a magistrate then resident in Ballymena. It was discovered in the pocket of an unclaimed vest, found in Bridge-street of this town, after a market evening riot upon the spot; and we believe that certain official instructions upon the subject were communicated to the constabulary.—*Ballymena Observer.*

THE NATIONAL DEFENCES.—Sir Archibald Alison has been lecturing at Glasgow on the Best System of National Defence, and of course he has been reported at some length. His views may interest some of our readers. He started from the Volunteer movement which he said was only the base of the system. "The Volunteers at the present moment are said to number 130,000, perhaps 150,000—that number, great as it is, is not nearly so many as he wishes to see enrolled, and the reason of that he believed is that it is entirely intended to be self-supporting, so that it is necessary to find persons in certain stations of society. Now, he fully appreciated the independence and public spirit of the gentlemen who engaged in this undertaking, but he should like to see a force of 300,000 Volunteers. He wished to see a Volunteer corps in every part of the country—the privates of which were men who were just as much attached to their country as the Volunteers who could afford to pay for their clothing, but who unfortunately were not in equally affluent circumstances, but who came forward and said—'We have nothing else to give to our country, but we are willing to give our blood and our lives.'" (Loud cheers.) He should like to see a local force in every county to be called out by Government, paid by Government, and armed by Government, and exercised forty days in the year. This is the only way to provide a force adequate to any great emergency. But a Volunteer force of that sort could not be considered as moveable columns, they were all necessarily chained to one particular spot. One hundred and thirty thousand men scattered over the whole country, the force that could be brought to bear on any one point in case of invasion, was extremely small. In order to provide for the defence of the country, then, two things were necessary. In the first place, a large and powerful standing army which might be moved with ferfect facility between one place and another, and in the second a great Volunteer force amounting to not less than 300,000 men—one-half of them maintaining themselves, and one-half paid by Government. But had they a regular force sufficient to meet invasion? The army at present consisted of 230,000; but they could not suppose that more than 200,000 would be efficient. Well, 80,000 must be devoted to India, 40,000 spread over the rest of their colonies, and 30,000 in Ireland—leaving 50,000 regular soldiers to defend Great Britain. In case of a serious invasion the Volunteers would be found of immense advantage in defending forts and in acting on the flanks of an invading army; but, if we came to battles on the field, the weight must rest upon our regular soldiers. The question, then, was, how was the regular army to be increased? He would just tell them how. By raising the pay of the soldier from 1s 1d to 1s 6d, or 2s per day. Why, in the country, a man could earn 2s, 3s, 4s, and 5s a day, and they could not be surprised that if a man could get that he was at all likely to become a soldier when only offered 1s 1d a day, one-half of which was stopped for rations. If this were done, and if we had a force of 100,000 regular soldiers capable of giving battle to any of the great Continental armies, and supported by 300,000 Volunteers, he was perfectly sure we might bid defiance to 'the world in arms.'" (Applause.) Sir Archibald is of opinion that we are in danger of a general war, and therefore he advocates extensive preparation by land and sea.

THE FRENCH CORN LAWS.—The *Courrier de la Gironde* publishes the text of a petition addressed to the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce by the members of the Council of the Association for Commercial Reform, praying for the abolition of the sliding-scale, and for free trade in corn. At the head of the list stand the names of M. Dollfus, member of the Chamber of Commerce of Mulhausen, and President of the association; M. Adam, President of the Chamber of Commerce of Boulogne; M. Arles Dufour, member of the Chamber of Commerce of Lyons; M. Pastre, President of the Chamber of Commerce of Marseilles; and other gentlemen distinguished in commercial pursuits.

THE FRENCH IN SYRIA.—The French General, M. D'Hautpoul, leaves to-day for Damascus, where he wishes to see Fuad Pasha and concert with him measures for the general safety of the country. In the towns we are now perfectly quiet, but the Christian cultivators cannot go back to their villages, even within an hour of Beyrout, without being murdered by the Druses. Europeans are safe everywhere, so much so that I propose starting to-morrow for the Druse mountains, and seeing with my own eyes what is passing there. One English merchant, who has a country house on the Druse mountains, has lately taken up his residence there with his family. Another fellow-countryman (whose silk factory in the same village is so well known to all travellers on account of its owner's hospitality, and where I hope to sleep to-morrow night *en route* to the interior), who also lives in the Druse mountains, has never left his house for a moment during all the disturbances. There are also two of the American missionaries in the Druse districts, who have remained at their respective villages all the time, and three or four of the French silk reelers in these same districts have never left their posts. All these gentlemen have families, but have never thought it necessary to send their families away; all, except the missionaries, have considerable wealth, but have never been plundered. This shows how, even in the wildest districts of Lebanon, the European is respected by the very Druses who rob, plunder, and burn the Christian villages at their very doors. I heard that a French commissariat officer, with 30 or 40 soldiers, left Beyrout yesterday for Damascus, to make arrangements for the probable advent of French troops there.—*Letter from Beyrout, August 10.*

NEW SOUTH WALES POLITICS.—The Legislature of New South Wales was prorogued on the 4th July, after a protracted and not very satisfactory session, all possible combinations of Ministries having been apparently exhausted, each with no better success than its predecessor. Mr. Robertson's Cabinet has been more fortunate in holding office, if not in passing its measures. The Legislature would re-assemble before the end of September. The Assembly threw out the Indemnity Bill as amended by the council. The Appropriation Bill was carried in the Council by a majority of three, a protest being made against the illegal expenditure by the Government. The western extension of the railway to Blacktown and the northern extension to Lochinvar were opened on the 2nd of July. A telegraphic money order system has been established. A general rush was setting in to the Snowy River Diggings, but it was considered to be still too early in the season, and great suffering was likely to be experienced. The Government, however, appear to be taking every possible step to open up the communications, and to provide for the maintenance of order on the diggings, the rush to which is expected to revive the scenes of 1852. —*Australian Gazette.*

FIRST MADRAS FUSILIERS.—A local journal describes the piece of plate presented by the community of Madras to the 1st Fusiliers for their gallant deeds in 1857. The centre piece "consists of a plinth surmounted by an equestrian statuette of the gallant Neil, a miniature copy, we believe, of the statue to be erected to the memory of that brave man in Madras. The horse is exquisitely delineated and executed in frosted silver. He is represented as pawing and impatient, while his gallant rider, erect, calm and thoughtful, is restraining his eagerness. A bas relief on the side of the plinth represents with painful fidelity the 'last scene of all,' the fall of the hero at the gate of Lucknow. At the corners there are Fusiliers." The sergeants' mess also received a piece of plate. The Hindoos presented a vase to the regiment.

AFFAIRS AT VICTORIA.—No material change, and certainly no improvement, has taken place in the political affairs of Victoria. The two Houses of Legislature are still engaged in the interminable and fruitless contest about the land question. The unlucky bill on that subject, introduced by the present Ministry, has been tossed to and fro like a shuttlecock between the Council and the Assembly, each house being utterly averse to passing it in the shape insisted upon by the other. This protracted and senseless controversy has already produced many evil practical results, which, at this moment, are pressing severely on the entire community. The Council has taken its stand on three points—limited auction, the limitation of the land to be surveyed and open or selection in one year to 2,000,000 acres, and the subdivision of allotments into two in place of four. They desire that the purchaser of one sub-division shall have the privilege of leasing the remaining half, for pastoral purposes only, with a preemptive right, in place of three-fourths of the lot, as originally proposed by the Assembly. The practical difference between the two propositions, as regards the sub-divisions, is, that by the Assembly's amendment the price of the land would be 5s per acre; by the Council's, 10s per acre, with seven years given to buy, in the one case, the three-fourths, and in the other, the half, of the lot leased. The reports of the gold fields are rather more favourable. A new and important gold field has been officially reported as existing on the Goulburn, and numerous parties of miners from Inglewood and other gold fields, who were preparing to try the Snowy River, have turned aside to the Goulburn. The Yandoit district, near Castlemaine, is attracting some attention, several large nuggets having been found within a limited area in as many weeks. The last of these nuggets, weighing 384 ounces, was discovered on the 17th July. Another diamond, weighing nearly three carats, has been found in the Ovens district, near Yackandandah. The railways are still a source of difficulty. The recent investigations, and the re-measurement of the works by the new Engineer-in-Chief, have led to a resolution on the part of the Government to abandon the system of payments on what are known as "progress" measurements. It is understood that these quantities have been found to be, in many instances, largely in excess of the work itself, the report of the Engineer-in-Chief is favourable. The latest phase of the railway question is a strike of the labourers, who have resisted for some four or five weeks an attempt to introduce monthly, in place of fortnightly, settlements. The strike is likely to terminate in the yielding of the men.—*Australian Gazette.*

EXPLORATION OF THE INTERIOR OF AUSTRALIA.—A subject, which is engaging public attention very much just now, is the projected exploration of the interior. The camels have arrived from India, the leader of the expedition has been appointed in the person of Mr. Burke, late Superintendent of Police, and the preliminaries have been settled with one exception, but here there is a hitch. The Exploration Committee cannot decide upon the choice of route. One section of it is in favour of making for Cooper's Creek in the first instance, and from thence through the unknown interior to the Gulf of Carpentaria; another section advocates a start from Blunder Bay, on the N. W. coast, and thence through the desert, making the settled districts the point of arrival instead of departure. In the former, here would be a sea voyage half round the continent, and in the latter, Melbourne would be the point of departure. Bearing in view the suitableness of the season just now, it is much to be regretted that so much time has been and is now being lost, a fact that in no degree tends to satisfy the public mind, which has been wrought into the belief that the route had been finally determined on long ago, and that the expedition would have started before this. We can only hope that the dissension which has taken place amongst the Exploration Committee will resolve itself into decided action, and that the expedition will start forthwith on its arduous and very interesting undertaking. The whole strength of the party will amount to 25 or 30 persons, and Mr. Landells, who had charge of the camels from India, has been appointed second in command. Gentlemen of scientific attainments have been appointed on the expedition, so that the products of the country to be explored, together with its at present unknown features, will doubtless be accurately delineated. The working portion of the party is made up of experienced bushmen—men who are known to have qualified themselves for their arduous duty; and, considering the entire arrangements, over which so much time and money has been expended, no expedition will have started under such favourable auspices as that which is now about to commit itself to the wilds of the Australian continent.—*Melbourne Herald.*

Correspondence.

CROSSES OF WOOD AND ...

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH ...

Sep...

SIR,—Why, what a pother your Don... dants do make about the solitary little cr... the new addition to their church! In d... wrath, the originator of that cross might, i... intercession for Zoar, exclaim "Is it not a ... ever, he might justly protest against the i... him up to reprobation, if a more flagrant ... your own door should be silently passed o... ing through my spectacles at the grotesque ... in the window of a book shop in D'Olier-... attracted by the picture of an ecclesiastical ... to be the intended substitute for the de... St. Audeon's parish; and, to my amazeme... least a decade of crucial decorations ... the building (wherever a gable, a spire, ... afford a spot for crowding them), similar ... moved your friend of "the Brook." At l... not more, I counted on the parts of th... shown in the lithograph; and we may ... more may be forthcoming in the entire c... pleted.

Now, prevention being easier than cure ... which is not yet beyond remedy, and I t... correct feeling of influential interference ... obviate the nuisance. The mischief is al... in Donnybrook, and I fear we must leave ... the enjoyment of his hobby; but let not ... city be disfigured by the return to medie... that would ill become the enlightened ... Britain.

My letter is already too long, or I w... prevailing pedantry of the present day ... unseemly little spire, at the side of the ch... school-house, called a "spirelet," which a... the fancy displayed at St. John's, Sandym... has been closely copied in chapel and me... locality, reminding one of a pepper-castor, ... japanned extinguisher.—Your obedient serv...

A...

"CHURCH DECORATIONS"—THE C... LIMERICK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH T...

Limerick, Septem...

DEAR SIR,—Your correspondent, "Trav... in the IRISH TIMES of yesterday, referrin... tions being made in the Cathedral of Lim... "for the so-called improvements, the tomb... Murrogh O'Brien, Earl of Inchiquin, was d... remains torn from their last resting-place... ment he is in error. In the first place, th... the celebrated Donogh O'Brien, fourth E... who died in 1624; in the second place, it w... interfered with, nor was it necessary, ... allowed, either by the Lord Bishop, the D... or the O'Brien family, nor were the re... "torn from their last resting-place." How... could put such a statement before the pub... Neither the monument nor the vault ha... These very improvements have been ... the daily inspection of the Dean, ... of the present Earl of Inchiquin, ... spected the work also. The floor ... parts of which were sinking, had to ... old timber coverings of burial cribs wi... is studded had given way, and for other ... trance to the Thomond vault, which is in th... covered by a flag, had also gone in. For ... the present earl I went down into that v... state it was in, and there saw the skelet... were interred there, including that of the ... ebiquin, "Morrogh-an-tathaine," who di... September, 1674, and was interred with gr... remains of the countess were also there, and ... which lined the coffin in extraordinary p... male skeletons were fine specimens of gre... would be difficult to find. Some few rem... existed. The skull of the Earl of Inchiqu... and finely proportioned. These lay on the ... from the coffins in process of decay. There ... in the vault, nor was there any disturbanc... were the remains "desecrated." Mr. Robe... of the present earl, was present with ... new and strong covering put upon the ... vault, in which remains secure and at re... disappeared by decay of those great indivi... been protected and secured by the living ... the O'Brien race, and the vault and mon... the keeping of the present Earl of Inchi... face of these facts, could "Traveller" hav... mislead the public mind by asserting that ... desecrated, and the tomb, though there w... the profanation, filled with dirt and rubb... place, the late Mr. Augustus Stafford was ... merick, and there are no "pictures in his to... window has been put up in the cathedral, a... under the superintendence of Mr. Robert... petuate the memory of a young man who ... great a statesman as he was a high-minde... gentleman—a man who devoted himsel... humanity when the strongest hearts quaile... the Crimean difficulties.

In regard to other graves which "Tra... seen the tops of and full of rubbish, I ma... great men, in former times, and for ages, th... of Limerick were interred in the chancel ... then the "altar," and for a considerable ... the nave. During the depredations committ... the monuments got nearly all abolished, ... jured. Most of the burial cribs in this ... got filled with rubbish, and covered with ... that the flooring sank at many points int... became necessary to re-construct the floo... Limerick, with a feeling becoming his posi... have these graves preserved from desecr... coverings were put over the aisles an... brick and grouting some inches thick, on ... are to be laid. If the bones of "Travelle... preserved from the spade of a heartle... will be more fortunate than I fancy falls ... men. The tomb of the Catholic Bishop... who died in 1434, has been re-set by M... and in a manner to ensure its existence fo... other ancient Catholic monuments hav... view by Dean Kirwin, to preserve them ... decay, and to exhibit somewhat of the ... worthy of all the care that can be besto... Rev. Mr. Hamilton, one of the committ... day in the church, to see that nothing ... "improvements" which "Traveller" a... for the extension of church accommodati... galleries, screens, and other obstructions ... a proceeding approved highly of by th... carried in them. Having been present a... graves of the many ancient bishops and ... interred, in remote times, in the chancel, a... Tyrconnel, the Second Earl of Clare, an O... Sarsfield, brother of the General, who had ... their feet towards what was then the h... assert that the committee exercised a ... preservation of remains so associated wit... Cathedral of Limerick and of Ireland.—I ... obedient servant, W...

79, George's-street,

MOB PROCESSIONS—THE CON...

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH ...

Tinahely, Septe...

SIR,—Your impression of the 12th inst., ... a letter from the Rev. Mr. Moore, of Carne... "at the risk of my professional characte... where, and how I investigated the charges ... the constable in his letters of the 6th and 2... be at the same time undertakes to prove t... have thoroughly and fairly investigated th...

In reply, allow me to inform you that I ... investigation on the 6th of August, in the ... rack at Carnew, in which I was kindly as... J.P. I then placed the matter in his h... informations were taken, and all the la... upon oath.

Acting upon these informations, I sum... offenders, who were bound to the pe... Petty Sessions at Carnew. When t... disposed of, the magistrates (J. Boyce... G. Braddall, Esqrs.) eulogised the ... police in unusually warm terms, and ... who resides in the next house to the ba... me that he is not aware of any single in... police did not do their duty with imp... sir, I have laid nothing before you but ... born facts. Three thinking gentlemen, ... obligation they are under to act, in th... with impartiality, carefully divest them... feeling, and pronounce an opinion in dire... Moore's mere assertion. I can also as... heard, directly or indirectly, of any c... conduct of the police, except from the Re...

In another part of his letter, this ge... he can prove I did not "thoroughly an... the matter. I now cordially invite him ... charge, and, in case he should accept this ... strongly recommend for his perusal, "... "Murray's Logic," in order that he may ... upon the former, and shape his argument...

Mr. Moore, in another place, states tha... an hour after the opening of the court ... letter, requesting him to attend "in orde... rated) opinion of the bench;" whereas, I ... to that letter from him a full hour before ...

I beg to remind Mr. Moore that he ha... the paragraph which was expunged from ... ment, dated 6th of August, before t... print. Before Mr. Moore had published ... with his own, I selected this, now missing ... for the magistrates in open court; and fur... ing paragraph which the chairman's le... must therefore decline to comply with M... until this paragraph is laid before the ... your most obedient servant,

THOMAS KENNED...

MOB LICENCE IN THEA...

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRI...

SIR,—Having read in your publicatio... remarks from "Paterfamilias," about th... conducted in our Theatre Royal, I b... through you, to the very dangerous ... smoking in the upper gallery. This ... before the eyes of the police, notwithstan... dents that have occurred from this cause...

I am sure the manager will see the ne... what expense, to put a stop to such a p... so great danger to human life; and, a... are paid for their attendance, not that ... undivided attention to the Italian Op... keep order, and put down ruffianism... obedient servant, ...

THE GALWAY LI...

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IR...

SIR,—Now that the Midland Great ... have obtained their wishes in not having ... the above line to call at Kingstown, th... Dublin shareholders an opportunity of ... way by issuing cheap excursion tickets...
17th September, 1860.

PUBLIC NUISAN...

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRI...

SIR,—Permit me through the med... call the attention of the authorities to ... the waste ground in Fishamble-street. ... months ago, pulled down a few old hou... waste ground in question. The poor p... bourhood threw all their rubbish on ... tain comes, is washed over the footpa... going to church must either walk thro... and take a circuit.

The attention of the Corporation ... but they took no notice of it. I hope ... of the Sanitary Commissioners, or ... that some steps will be taken toward... ing this you will oblige

THE DUBLIN ATH...

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IR...

SIR,—The first report of the Provi...

r country as the Volun-
for their clothing, but
equally affluent circum-
ard and said—"We have
ntry, but we are willing
s." (Loud cheers.) He
rce in every county to be
id by Government, and
xercised forty days in the
provide a force adequate
a Volunteer force of that
moveable columns, they
to one particular spot.
sand men scattered over
at could be brought to
se of invasion, was ex-
rovide for the defence of
were necessary. In the
rful standing army which
facility between one place
great Volunteer force
300,000 men—one-half of
s, and one-half paid by
a regular force sufficient
y at present consisted of
suppose that more than
Well, 80,000 must be de-
over the rest of their co-
l—leaving 50,000 regular
in. In case of a serious
ld be found of immense
and in acting on the flanks
if we came to battles on
t upon our regular sol-
was, how was the regular
would just tell them how,
ldier from 1s 1d to 1s 8d,
country, a man could earn
they could not be sur-
t that he was at all likely
y offered 1s 1d a day, one-
for rations. If this were
f 100,000 regular soldiers
y of the great Continental
0,000 Volunteers, he was
defiance to the world in
Archibald is of opinion that
war, and therefore he ad-
by land and sea.

a.—The *Courrier de la Gi-*
a petition addressed to the
Commerce by the members
ciation for Commercial Re-
on of the sliding-scale, and
the head of the list stand
ember of the Chamber of
d President of the associa-
the Chamber of Commerce
our, member of the Cham-
; M. Pastre, President of
of Marseilles; and other
mmercial pursuits.

The French General, M.
for Damascus, where he
nd concert with him mea-
of the country. In the
quiet, but the Christian
their villages, even within
t being murdered by the
e everywhere so much so
rrow for the Druse moun-
wn eyes what is passing
ant, who has a country
s, has lately taken up his
y. Another fellow-coun-
the same village is so well
account of its owner's
to sleep to-morrow night
ho also lives in the Druse
house for a moment during
are also two of the Ameri-
ruse districts, who have
villages all the time, and
ilk reelers in these same
post. All these gentle-
ever thought it necessary
l, except the missionaries,
have never been plundered.
e wildest districts of Le-
cted by the very Druses
the Christian villages at
at a French commissariat
left Beyrout yesterday for
ements for the probable
re.—*Letter from Beyrout.*

TICS.—The Legislature of
rogued on the 4th July,
ery satisfactory session, all
inistries having been ap-
th no better success than
on's Cabinet has been more
if not in passing its mea-
uld re-assemble before the
ssembly threw out the In-
the council. The Appro-
e Council by a majority of
against the illegal expen-
The western extension of
and the northern extension
the 2nd of July. A tele-
n has been established. A
to the Snowy River Dig-
n to be still too early in the
was likely to be experienced,
appear to be taking every
the communications, and to
of order on the diggings, the
to revive the scenes of 1852.

s.—A local journal describes
by the community of Madras
gallant deeds in 1857. The
a plinth surmounted by an
allant Neil, a miniature copy,
be erected to the memory of
e. The horse is exquisitely
frosted silver. He is repre-
ient, while his gallant rider,
s restraining his eagerness.
s the plinth represents with
e of all,' the fall of the hero
at the corners there are Fu-
ess also received a piece of
ted a vase to the regiment.

No material change, and
as taken place in the politi-
two Houses of Legislature
rminable and fruitless con-
The unlucky bill on that
present Ministry, has been
tlecock between the Council
use being utterly averse to
rted upon by the other. This
ontroversy has already pro-
sults, which, at this moment,
e entire community. The
d on three points—limited
e land to be surveyed and
year to 2,000,000 acres,
otments into two in place
hat the purchaser of one
e privilege of leasing the
purposes only, with a pre-
three-fourths of the lot, as
Assembly. The practical
propositions, as regards the
he Assembly's amendment
ld be 5s per acre; by the
seven years given to buy,
urths, and in the other, the
reports of the gold fields
A new and important gold
ported as existing on the
arties of miners from Ingle-
who were preparing to try
ned aside to the Goulburn.
Castlemaine, is attracting
nuggets having been found
many weeks. The last of
ounces, was discovered on
iamond, weighing nearly
in the Ovens district, near
s are still a source of diffi-
ions, and the re-measure-
Engineer-in-Chief, have
art of the Government to
nts on what are known as
It is understood that these
to be, in many instances,
itself, the report of the
le. The latest phase of
e of the labourers, who
five weeks an attempt to
f fortnightly settlements.
ate in the yielding of the

RIOR OF AUSTRALIA.—A
blic attention very much
ploration of the interior.
India, the leader of the
d in the person of Mr.
Police, and the prelimi-
one exception, but here
oration Committee cannot
e. One section of it is in
Creek in the first instance,
unknown interior to the
section advocates a start
N. W. coast, and thence
e settled districts the point
In the former, here would
e continent, and in the
point of departure. Bear-
the season just now, it is
much time has been and
in no degree tends to sa-
as been wrought into the
finally-determined on long
ould have started before
the dissension which has
ploration Committee will
, and that the expedition
nous and very interesting
ength of the party will
d Mr. Landells, who had
dia, has been appointed
n of scientific attainments
edition, so that the pro-
lored, together with its at
l doubtless be accurately
ion of the party is made
en who are known to have
arduous duty; and, con-
s, over which so much
ended, no expedition will
ourable auspices as that
itself to the wilds of the
rne Herald.

Correspondence.

CROSSES OF WOOD AND STONE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

September 14, 1860.

SIR,—Why, what a pother your Donnybrook correspondents do make about the solitary little cross on the gable of the new addition to their church! In deprecation of their wrath, the originator of that cross might, in imitation of Lot's intercession for Zoar, exclaim "Is it not a little one?" Moreover, he might justly protest against the injustice of holding him up to reprobation, if a more flagrant innovation nearer your own door should be silently passed over. Whilst peering through my spectacles at the grotesque novelties of *Punch*, in the window of a book shop in D'Olier-street, my eye was attracted by the picture of an ecclesiastical edifice, purporting to be the intended substitute for the demolished church of St. Audeon's parish; and, to my amazement, I discovered at least a decade of crucial decorations on and around the building (wherever a gable, a spire, or a point could afford a spot for crowding them), similar to that which has moved your friend of "the Brook." At least ten crosses, if not more, I counted on the parts of the church that are shown in the lithograph; and we may conjecture many more may be forthcoming in the entire edifice when completed.

Now, prevention being easier than cure, here is an offence which is not yet beyond remedy, and I trust the zeal and correct feeling of influential interference may be exerted to obviate the nuisance. The mischief is already accomplished in Donnybrook, and I fear we must leave the perpetrator to the enjoyment of his hobby; but let not the centre of our city be disfigured by the return to mediæval architecture—that would ill become the enlightened Protestantism of Britain.

My letter is already too long, or I would glance at the prevailing pedantry of the present day, in adopting the unmeaning little spire, at the side of the church, chapel, and school-house, called a "sprielet," which seems to date from the fancy displayed at St. John's, Sandymount, and which has been closely copied in chapel and meeting-house in that locality, reminding one of a pepper-castor, surmounted by a japanned extinguisher.—Your obedient servant,

ANTI-MEDŒVIAL.

"CHURCH DECORATIONS"—THE CATHEDRAL, LIMERICK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Limerick, September 15th, 1860.

DEAR SIR,—Your correspondent, "Traveller," in a letter in the IRISH TIMES of yesterday, referring to some alterations being made in the Cathedral of Limerick, states that, "for the so called improvements, the tomb of the celebrated Murrogh O'Brien, Earl of Inchiquin, was desecrated, and his remains torn from their last resting-place." In this statement he is in error. In the first place, the tomb is that of the celebrated Donogh O'Brien, fourth Earl of Thomond, who died in 1624; in the second place, it was not in any way interfered with, nor was it necessary, nor would it be allowed, either by the Lord Bishop, the Dean and Chapter, or the O'Brien family, nor were the remains of the earl "torn from their last resting-place." How a man of truth could put such a statement before the public is marvellous. Neither the monument nor the vault have been touched. These very improvements have been carried out under the daily inspection of the Dean, and the *brother* of the present Earl of Inchiquin, who himself inspected the work also. The floor of the chancel, parts of which were sinking, had to be repaired, as the old timber coverings of burial cribs with which the floor is studded had given way, and for other reasons. The entrance to the Thomond vault, which is in the foundation wall, covered by a flag, had also gone in. For the information of the present earl I went down into that vault, to see what state it was in, and there saw the skeletons of those who were interred there, including that of the first Earl of Inchiquin, "Morrogh-an-tathaine," who died on the 9th of September, 1674, and was interred with great ceremony. The remains of the countess were also there, and some brown satin which lined the coffin in extraordinary preservation. The male skeletons were fine specimens of great men, such as it would be difficult to find. Some few remains of the coffins existed. The skull of the Earl of Inchiquin was very large, and finely proportioned. These lay on the ground as they fell from the coffins in process of decay. There was no "rubbish" in the vault, nor was there any disturbance of the place, nor were the remains "desecrated." Mr. Robert O'Brien, brother of the present earl, was present with me. He had a new and strong covering put upon the entrance to the vault, in which remains secure and at rest all that has not disappeared by decay of those great individuals. They have been protected and secured by the living representatives of the O'Brien race, and the vault and monument are now in the keeping of the present Earl of Inchiquin. How, in the face of these facts, could "Traveller" have the indecency to mislead the public mind by asserting that "the remains were desecrated, and the tomb, though there was no necessity for the profanation, filled with dirt and rubbish." In the next place, the late Mr. Augustus Stafford was not interred in Limerick, and there are no "pictures in his tomb." A memorial window has been put up in the cathedral, at very great cost, under the superintendence of Mr. Robert O'Brien, to perpetuate the memory of a young man who promised to be as great a statesman as he was a high-minded and benevolent gentleman—a man who devoted himself to the claims of humanity when the strongest hearts quailed at the horrors of the Crimean difficulties.

In regard to other graves which "Traveller" may have seen the tops of and full of rubbish, I may state that several great men, in former times, and for ages, the ancient Bishops of Limerick were interred in the chancel fronting what was then the "altar," and for a considerable way down towards the nave. During the depredations committed by Ireton's troops the monuments got nearly all abolished, and the graves injured. Most of the burial cribs in this honey-combed floor got filled with rubbish, and covered with so light a material that the flooring sank at many points into these graves. It became necessary to re-construct the floor, and the Dean of Limerick, with a feeling becoming his position, determined to have these graves preserved from desecration. Proper flag coverings were put over the aisles and then a floor of brick and grouting some inches thick, on which suitable tiles are to be laid. If the bones of "Traveller" are haul as well preserved from the spade of a heartless gravedigger, he will be more fortunate than I fancy falls to the lot of most men. The tomb of the Catholic Bishop, Cornelius O'Dea, who died in 1434, has been re-set by Mr. Robert O'Brien, and in a manner to ensure its existence for centuries. Several other ancient Catholic monuments have been opened to view by Dean Kirwin, to preserve them from neglect and decay, and to exhibit somewhat of the past of a building worthy of all the care that can be bestowed upon it. The Rev. Mr. Hamilton, one of the committee, spends the entire day in the church, to see that nothing is injured, and the "improvements" which "Traveller" affects to criticise are for the extension of church accommodation; the removal of galleries, screens, and other obstructions to light and space a proceeding approved highly of by the public most concerned in them. Having been present at the repairs of the graves of the many ancient bishops and other celebrated men interred, in remote times, in the chancel, amongst whom were Tyrconnel, the Second Earl of Clare, an O'Brien, and Thos. Sarsfield, brother of the General, who had been buried with their feet towards what was then the high altar. I can assert that the committee exercised a zealous care for the preservation of remains so associated with the history of the Cathedral of Limerick and of Ireland.—I am, dear sir, your obedient servant,

W. R. GORE, M.D.

79, George's-street.

MOB PROCESSIONS—THE CONSTABULARY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Tinahely, September 13th, 1860.

SIR,—Your impression of the 12th inst., having contained a letter from the Rev. Mr. Moore, of Carnew, challenging me, "at the risk of my professional character, to show when, where, and how I investigated the charges he brought against the constable in his letters of the 6th and 24th of August; and be at the same time undertakes to prove that I never could have thoroughly and fairly investigated the matter."

In reply, allow me to inform you that I held a preliminary investigation on the 6th of August, in the constabulary barrack at Carnew, in which I was kindly assisted by Mr. Boyce, J.P. I then placed the matter in his hands, when several informations were taken, and all the leading facts elicited upon oath.

Acting upon these informations, I summoned the principal offenders, who were bound to the peace at the ensuing Petty Sessions at Carnew. When the case was thus disposed of, the magistrates (J. Boyce, H. Baddall, and G. Braddall, Esqrs.) eulogised the conduct of the police in unusually warm terms, and Mr. Boyce, J.P., who resides in the next house to the barrack, has informed me that he is not aware of any single instance in which the police did not do their duty with impartiality. Thus far, sir, I have laid nothing before you but unvarnished, stubborn facts. Three thinking gentlemen, mindful of the solemn obligation they are under to act, in their official capacity, with impartiality, carefully divest themselves of all party feeling, and pronounce an opinion in direct opposition to Mr. Moore's mere assertion. I can also assure you, I have not heard, directly or indirectly, of any complaint about the conduct of the police, except from the Rev. Mr. Moore.

In another part of his letter, this gentleman states that he can prove I did not "thoroughly and fairly" investigate the matter. I now cordially invite him to substantiate this charge, and, in case he should accept this invitation, I would strongly recommend for his perusal, "Nun's Justice" and "Murray's Logic," in order that he may ground his charges upon the former, and shape his arguments from the latter.

Mr. Moore, in another place, states that it was "more than an hour after the opening of the court" when I sent my letter, requesting him to attend "in order to hear the (reiterated) opinion of the bench;" whereas, I received an answer to that letter from him a full hour before the court opened.

I beg to remind Mr. Moore that he has not yet produced the paragraph which was expunged from his original document, dated 6th of August, before transmission to you for print. Before Mr. Moore had published my letters, together with his own, I selected this, now missing paragraph, to read for the magistrates in open court; and further, it is this missing paragraph which the chairman's letter contradicts. I must therefore decline to comply with Mr. Moore's demand, until this paragraph is laid before the public.—I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

THOMAS KENNEDY, Sub-Inspector.

MOB LICENCE IN THEATRES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Having read in your publication of this day, some remarks from "Paterfamilias," about the Italian Operas, as conducted in our Theatre Royal, I beg to call attention, through you, to the very dangerous habit that exists of smoking in the upper gallery. This is done at all times, before the eyes of the police, notwithstanding the many accidents that have occurred from this cause.

I am sure the manager will see the necessity, no matter at what expense, to put a stop to such a practice, fraught with so great danger to human life; and, as for the police, they are paid for their attendance, not that they may give their undivided attention to the Italian Operas, but in order to keep order, and put down ruffianism.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

ONE OF THE GODS.

THE GALWAY LINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Now that the Midland Great Western Railway Co. have obtained their wishes in not having the new steamers of the above line to call at Kingstown, they should afford the Dublin shareholders an opportunity of visiting them at Galway by issuing cheap excursion tickets.—I am sir, &c.,

17th September, 1860.

A CITIZEN.

PUBLIC NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

September 17, 1860.

SIR,—Permit me through the medium of your paper to call the attention of the authorities to the disgraceful state of the waste ground in Fishamble-street. The Corporation, some months ago, pulled down a few old houses, which caused the waste ground in question. The poor people about the neighbourhood throw all their rubbish on it, which, when the rain comes, is washed over the footpath. The parishioners going to church must either walk through it, or else go back and take a circuit.

The attention of the Corporation was called to the evil, but they took no notice of it. I hope this may catch the eye of the Sanitary Commissioners, or other authorities, and that some steps will be taken towards a remedy.—By inserting this you will oblige

R. B.

THE DUBLIN ATHENÆUM

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—The first report of the Provisional Committee of the Dublin Athenæum was adopted at a meeting held at the Mansion-House, on the 25th June, 1859, presided over by Alderman Kinahan, since which period little has been heard of its progress. The committee may be working energetically, and making every exertion towards the completion of their plans, but so silently working are they that comparatively few are aware when the curtain will be drawn, or from whence the light of this new institution will proceed.

The directors of this educational project may soon be enabled to open their resources to all who desire mental culture, and the development of the mind; but, "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick."—Your obedient servant,

Dublin, September, 1860.

W. BIRNEY.

A LATE ACCIDENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR—Allow me to correct a paragraph which appeared in your paper of the 14th inst., relative to the death of a young man named Turkington (not Turpenton). Your correspondent states that he was accidentally shot by a younger brother. I beg leave to say that such was not the case. The gun was lying in the bottom of the boat, and as the deceased was stepping on the seat to adjust the sail, the lower part of his trousers caught the trigger, thereby causing the gun to point upwards, and discharge its contents into the poor lad's thigh. His younger brother (a boy of 14 years) was in the boat at the time, but at the other end, and behaved most courageously by binding up the wound with his neck-tie, and rowing some miles to obtain assistance. I trust, sir, you will give publicity to this statement in your valuable paper. The sudden death of the poor lad has been a heavy blow to his sorrowing parents; and, should they read the statement made in your paper of the 14th inst., it would only add to their affliction.—I remain, sir, your obedient servant, P. J. V.

I enclose my card.

PRAYER MEETINGS, KILDARE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Friday, September 14th.

DEAR SIR,—As the subject of prayer meetings is now the anxious consideration of many clergymen, whether they should be encouraged or discouraged, I would humbly suggest one or two remarks upon it, and will feel much obliged by your giving them publicity.

For many reasons, I think, prayer meetings ought to be encouraged; and even where they are not conducted altogether as we would wish them to be, still we should weigh the matter well before we discourage them.

What do we wish our people to be? Is it not that they should be the people of God, earnest, anxious, intelligent believers in the Lord Jesus Christ, and holy, harmless, and undefiled temples of the Holy Ghost? To make them such do we not labour amongst them, both in the pulpit, the schools, and from house to house? To have them such, do we not in our closets remember them constantly at the throne of grace? But are they such? I ask, where is the minister who can really say that all his people are as they ought to be, showing forth, by their lives, the Gospel of Jesus written on their hearts? Let the parish be ever so small, who is there that has not reason to lament the deadness, and apathy, and irreligion, and immorality of many of the members of his flock, with whom and over whom vital religion has no influence? And even of those who attend the public services of his church, and are, perhaps too, regular communicants, what minister is there that does not know many whose private lives and habits, if they were patent, would at once stamp them hypocrites and triflers with God?

Speaking from personal experience, I can testify to the painful sensations which creep over the minister, as he stands up in his pulpit, and looks around on his congregation, and calls to mind the words of the Prophet Ezekiel, xxxiii. 31-33.

Now, I believe that no amount of individual exertion, no weight of personal influence, no attention to preaching, or the reading of the Liturgy of our Church, on the part of the minister, can get at the root of the private sins of our people. Who knows not the said fact, that whilst people may attend all the ordinancies of their Church, and whilst they may have the most perfect head knowledge of the Gospel truths, they may, at the same time, be dead in trespasses and sins. We must labour more abundantly for the real conversion of our people, and, I believe, our ministry will only be attended with success towards this end according as we make a wise use of the opportunity afforded us by prayer meetings. Our people must be thrown more upon themselves. The minister's motto should be, "Content to fill a little space if God be glorified." We should do all in our power to foster among them a sound public opinion; we should encourage them to pray, and train them how to do so in their homes and families; we should be delighted to hear of this man's and that man's house being made a Bethel, and, by holding regular prayer meetings of our own as models for them to imitate, we should lead them in daily life to lean upon the Lord. No doubt, extravagancies may and will occur, for Satan will mar every good work; but, in encouraging prayer meetings from house to house, we may be certain that a force will be brought to bear upon the midnight drunkard, the sensualist, the card player, the gambler, the disobedient child, the foolish parent, the formalist, and the mocker at religion, which is unknown when prayer meetings do not exist; and we will find that, according as people experience the advantage of real prayer in their own hearts, they will bring the same power to bear upon their neighbours and relatives.

Communion in prayer seems to me to be the great sanctifier of public opinion—(I do not mean written prayer, but the free, earnest outpouring of the heart when it is most oppressed, and when it gives vent to its desires in the simple, unfettered breathings of anxious faith and love.) It is this communion in prayer which really unites a people to their God, their ministers, and one and other, and that none need dread from it a disaffection growing up towards the beautiful Liturgy of our Church. I have only to point to those congregations amongst whom prayer meetings have been conducted, and ask, when are Sunday-schools, Church services, or the Holy Communion better attended?

We should not lose sight of this, whatever be the cause, a very great seriousness has crept over the minds of our people generally, which we ought to be glad to see and to encourage. Wherever the flames have come from, the iron is in a soft, malleable state. The people anxiously look to their ministers for opportunities of common prayer, which they ask in a way that shows they are determined to have them, and if their ministers refuse their request, they may depend upon it the reins will be taken out of their hands and entrusted to others. I should be sorry that we should give way in principle. Nothing should induce us to do what is wrong, but really I do not see anything beyond what I would wish to see, when people manifest a strong desire to bow themselves before the Lord, and ask me, as their minister, to lead them on. When people are earnest in prayer, I must believe that the Holy Spirit will be given to help their infirmities, and that He who is far more ready to hear than we to pray will, in a special manner, make allowances when they claim access to His throne of grace through the merits of His Son; and when they meet together to seek the outpouring of His Holy Spirit, and to cast their burdens upon the Lord. "This poor man cried unto the Lord, and what was the consequence? 'Where two or three are gathered together in my name,' what is the promise? Surely, the employment of the mind and soul in prayer is far less objectionable, at all events, than the way in which the greater number of our people spend their spare time, and could we but be in the position to judge between the homes and society of those who despise this wonderful movement, and those who have thrown themselves into it, we would have more than sufficient proof to show us that it has been the work of the Holy Spirit, and that those are the most blessed who treasure up the words of the Prophet Malachi, when he says—iii. 16, 17—"Then they that feared the Lord spake often one to another, and the Lord hearkened and heard it, and a book of remembrance was written before him for them that feared the Lord, and that thought upon his name. And they shall be mine, saith the Lord of hosts, in that day when I make up my jewels; and I will spare them, as a man spareth his own son that serveth him." A deep—I may say an intense interest in the subject has led me to offer these few remarks to the consideration of my clerical brethren. I regret they are so long; but, if you think them worth notice, perhaps you will kindly take an early opportunity of laying them before them.—And believe me, dear sir, yours very truly,

AN ADVOCATE FOR PRAYER MEETINGS.

Cricket.

NUTGROVE v. SECOND ELEVEN OF THE RATHMINES.

This match was played on the grounds of the latter, and resulted in favour of the Rathmines, in one innings, with 34 runs to spare. On the Nutgrove side, Mr. J. Smythe made a capital leg hit for 3, and on the side of the Rathmines the bowling of Messrs. Hunt and Crofton was all that could be desired. The state of the ground, owing to the late heavy rains, may partially account for the great number of wides scored by the Rathmines, still the victory which they won is mainly due to their superior bowling and fielding.

NUTGROVE.

J Smythe, Esq, b Crofton, ...	6	b Crofton, ..	3
H Smythe, Esq, run out, ...	0	b Hunt ...	0
T Gerrard, Esq, run out, ...	1	b Crofton ...	0
S Downing, Esq, leg before wicket	2	b Crofton ...	0
J Gerrard, Esq, b Crofton ...	0	b Crofton ...	0
S Gerrard, Esq, b Crofton ...	0	Not out ..	4
— Levinge, Esq, b Crofton ...	2	c A Ferguson, b Hunt	3
E Gerrard, Esq, b Crofton ...	0	c Crofton, b Hunt,	2
— Jackson, Esq, b Hunt, ...	1	b Hunt, ...	0
— Vaughan, Esq, c Ferguson (A) b Crofton ...	0	b Crofton, ...	0
— Casey, Esq, not out ...	0	b Hunt, ...	0
B 2, w 2, ...	4	Byes ...	2
Total ...	16	Total ...	14

SECOND ELEVEN RATHMINES.

E T Thompson, Esq, b J Smythe, ...	3
A C Ferguson, Esq, c T Gerrard, b J Smythe,	5
J S Hunt, Esq, b J Smythe, ...	0
R Crofton, Esq, leg before wicket, ...	11
D C Ferguson, Esq, b J Smythe, ...	7
Charles Foote, Esq, b S Gerrard, ...	9
Henry Swanzy, Esq, b H Smythe, ...	0
L Davoren, Esq, b S Gerrard, ...	2
R H Beaumont, Esq, leg before wicket, ...	0
Edward Foot, Esq, not out, ...	1
Charles Cooney, Esq, run out, ...	2
L b 2, b 7, w 15, ...	24
Total, ...	64

MR. OTWAY'S ELEVEN v. AIRFIELD.

This match came off on Saturday last, 15th inst., on the beautifully-situated grounds of the latter, at Dundrum, resulting in their favour on the first innings by 19 runs, time not having allowed the completion of the match. The bowling of Messrs. O'Brien and Hall, and batting of Messrs. Robinson, R. Penny, and Otway, for their respective sides, was excellent; while the weather, which was unusually fine, left nothing to be desired. Score:—

AIRFIELD.

R Penny, Esq, c Smith, b Scriven,	20	b O'Brien, ...	10
J W Penny, Esq, b O'Brien, ...	5	b O'Brien, ...	10
B Johnson, Esq, b Scriven, ...	1	b O'Brien, ...	2
T Hall, Esq, b O'Brien, ...	0	b Smith, ...	0
S Murdoch, Esq, b O'Brien, ...	6	b O'Brien, ...	3
R Cranfield, Esq, b O'Brien, ...	1	b Smith, ...	8
J W Rooney, Esq, b O'Brien, ...	0	b O'Brien, ...	0
— Clarke, Esq, c Garret, b Smith, ...	1	not out, ...	2
A Robinson, Esq, c Darley, b Smith, ...	12	c and b O'Brien, ...	9
R Cochrane, Esq, b O'Brien, ...	0	c Otway, ...	5
H James, Esq, not out, ...	0	c Latouche, b Otway, ...	2
B 2, l b 1, w 6, n b 3, ...	12	B 3, l b 3, w 6, n b 3, ...	15
	58		66

MR. OTWAY'S ELEVEN.

M O'Brien, c Robinson, b Murdoch ...	1	b Hall ...	6
— Scriven ...	8	run out ...	3
A Darley, c R Penny, b Murdoch ...	3	b Murdoch ...	1
J O Otway, b Hall ...	0	b Murdoch ...	17
F Smith, run out ...	11	not out ...	7
— Kennedy, not out ...	13	run out ...	0
— Garrett, b Hall ...	2	b Hall ...	0
W Darley, b Murdoch ...	0	not out ...	0
J Latouche, b Hall ...	0		
C Lloyd, b Hall ...	0		
J Metcalf, c Cranfield, b Hall ...	1		
w, 1 ...	1	B 2, w 1, n b 3, ...	6
Total ...	39	Total ...	40

A JUVENILE "STRIKE."

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DROGHEDA, SEPTEMBER, 17th—At our Petty Sessions held on this day, before Mr. Byrne, Mayor, and George Harpur, Esq., the following case was heard:—

John Bradshaw, James M'Kenna, Richard M'Kenna, Bernard Corbally, Patrick Devlin, Patrick Pentony, Edward Finnigan, Bates, Thornton, Smith, and some others, a group of young chaps ranging, apparently, from ten to fourteen or fifteen years of age, were summoned by Messrs. Gradwell, Chadwick, and Co., charged with having on Tuesday last, the 11th instant, left their work without having given notice. On next morning, Wednesday, they presented themselves, and, having been asked to show cause why they did not work on the previous day, they responded with a complaint of their remuneration, and stated they required an advance. In order to teach them a lesson, the company summoned them to these sessions, but would not press the case if they promised to be good boys, and behave themselves for the future. The mayor, having explained to the young gentlemen they subjected themselves to imprisonment for three months, but for the clemency of Messrs. Gradwell, Chadwick, & Co., dismissed the case, at the request of E. C. M'Master, Esq., who attended on the part of the firm. He the (Mayor) strongly advised them not to attempt to do the like again, or they might find such conduct would lead to more serious consequences than they might anticipate. If they wished to leave their employment they could do so upon giving due notice.

ANOTHER DREADFUL COLLISION NEAR THE CORK TUNNEL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 16.—About five this morning a collision of a most alarming character occurred at the Blackpool end of the Great Southern and Western Railway tunnel, by which the company have suffered loss to a large extent, but, fortunately, without any injury to life or limb.

The engine-driver of the Fermoy goods train, which leaves the terminus at 4-30 a.m., found, when near the summit of the incline, that the boiler had run short of water, and that it was necessary, in order to put in the requisite supply, to detach from the train. Immediately that he had unhooked, the entire train, numbering about 21 or 22 waggons, commenced to move backwards and downwards. The two "breaksmen" who are always behind for the protection of ascending trains, through some misunderstanding of signals, did not apply the van-breaks until the train had acquired a velocity which they were unable to check. At this time the fireman alone seems to have been aware of the real state of affairs; and he exerted himself to the utmost, having continued to apply waggon-breaks until the rapidly-increasing speed of the train rendered futile any further efforts on his part. As soon as the velocity of the train made the breaksmen also aware of their actual condition, one of them, having become alarmed for his personal safety, immediately leaped off; the other remained on the train, strenuously endeavouring (but in vain) to control its rapidly-accelerating descent, until a new and present source of danger was discovered to him, when he, too, leaped off.

The train by this time had reached the locomotive yard, where the locomotives are kept while being cleaned and repaired, and on the same line, a short distance below it, was an engine in steam, about to "cross" into the yard I have mentioned. This it was which so alarmed the breaksman. The driver and stoker of this engine, when they perceived the descending train, immediately sought their safety by a quick flight, leaving the engine on the line. In a minute or two after, train and engine "pitched in," some of the waggons being turned over, down the embankment, and off the rails in every direction, the hinder break van being literally smashed to pieces and the other stove in. The downward course of the train ended here, but not so that of the engine, which, after the concussion, ran down through the tunnel at a terrific speed, until it was stopped at the terminus by a waiting passenger train, luckily empty, the front "van" of which was broken into atoms. The hind "van" was shot over the stone-works towards the quay. Most of the carriages were considerably injured, and one, a second class, was altogether smashed withal. The engine received but little damage.

It was most fortunate the catastrophe did not occur half an hour earlier or later; as, in the former case, the collision with the engine would probably have taken place in the tunnel; and in the latter, the passenger train at the terminus, which was to be the 6 a.m. up train, would, in all likelihood, have contained more or less passengers, the destruction of some of whom was certain. Immediately after this occurrence, Mr. Harden, the locomotive superintendent, was on the spot, who, with his numerous and efficient staff of servants, set to clearing the line of the *debris* of shattered and displaced vehicles. At 8 a.m. the up line was ready for traffic (until which time the 6 a.m. did not start), and at 9 a.m. both lines were cleared of obstruction.

THE HARVEST IN FERMANAGH.

NEWTOWNBUTLER, SEPT. 15.—Owing to the almost continuous rain during the summer months, the harvest is still in a very backward state in this county, and reaping has only just begun. The crops planted in low ground have been much injured; hence, hay is of very inferior quality, and the potato blight, I regret to find, is much more severe than last year. Nothing appears to me to be more indifferently saved than fuel, and few things are more unpleasant in a farmer's kitchen than a bad fire. On yesterday (Friday) the rain fell almost in torrents, but to-day is very fine, so fine that the reapers are hard at work in every farm. Should we have, providentially, a few weeks of good weather, the harvest would be very satisfactory, and abundance reward the husbandman's care and toil.—*From a Correspondent.*

THE CROPS AND THE WEATHER IN KERRY.

Since Thursday last there has been a total and unexpected change in the weather, which we regret to say, is by no means favourable for harvest purposes. Great quantities of rain have fallen in frequent showers. The wind has been extremely violent, amounting to a continual storm, and sometimes rising almost to a hurricane. From the papers we see that the same bad weather has extended over the whole kingdom. This morning the wind has abated in some degree, but with no prospect of decided change for the better. The following is our weekly report on the crops:—

Wheat—Some progress has been made in cutting and stooking in dry condition during the three fine days of this week.

Oats and Barley—Of the former a good deal has been cut and stooked dry; by far the larger portion is still unripe and badly laid after the late rains. Barley slow in ripening.

Potatoes—Blight has very generally spread, and affected the tubers in a most malignant form. On peaty soils they still hold on pretty safe. This comprises the larger extent.

Green Crops—A visible improvement in mangels and turnips since dry weather set in.

Meadows—A considerable quantity cut and saved fit for wind rows in the early part of the week. The storm of Thursday and Friday has, however, done much damage by blowing down all that was not properly secured, and leaving it exposed to the continuous rain of these days. Mountain meadows, nearly all cut down; crops short and badly saved.—*Kerry Post.*

ATHENRY AND ENNIS JUNCTION RAILWAY COMPANY.

The following is the report of the directors, to be submitted at the next half-yearly general meeting of proprietors, to be held at the office of the company, 53, Lower Dominick-street, Dublin, on Wednesday, 19th September, 1860:—

In meeting their shareholders for the first time, the directors beg to congratulate them on having obtained their act of incorporation, which received the Royal assent on the 20th August, 1860, and which they now lay before them.

By this act power is taken for the Midland Great Western Railway Company to subscribe £100,000, and for the Athenry and Tuam Railway Company to subscribe £10,000 to your line. These powers have been sanctioned by influential meetings of both companies, and your directors rely upon the hearty concurrence of those companies in the promotion of a project in which they are undoubtedly deeply interested.

So little time has elapsed since the passing of the act, the directors have not been able to mature their plans, so as to lay them in detail before you for your approbation; but they trust that before the next half-yearly meeting, satisfactory arrangements will be made for commencing the works, and carrying out with vigour the formation of the line, which will form a most important link in the railway communication of Ireland.

As you are aware, your line, which is 36 miles long, is laid out to unite the two great systems of Irish railways (the Midland and Great Southern and Western), and to complete direct railway communication between the West and North-West of Ireland, and the ports of Cork and Waterford.

Cork, which is now 211 miles by rail from Galway, will be brought by your line (in connexion with another authorised in the last session), within 132 miles of Galway; and Waterford, which is now by rail 208, will be brought within 151 miles of that city; and as there is now daily steam communication to the West of England, by Cork and Waterford to Bristol and Milford Haven, a vast amount of through traffic must flow over your line from these ports.

The establishment of Galway as a Transatlantic Packet Station renders your Junction line a matter of public necessity, while the completion of the Athenry and Tuam line justifies the promoters in the selection of Athenry as the point of junction between the south and west of Ireland; and your directors have unabated confidence in your line as a remunerative investment.

As your railway presents no engineering works of difficulty, it can be rapidly completed; but at the same time, it may be a matter for serious consideration whether it should not be made in sections—either from Ennis to Gort, or from Athenry to Gort. Either of these sections can be made with advantage to the shareholders, as either can be worked in connection with the adjacent railway as soon as finished. Which section shall be made first must materially depend upon the amount of local encouragement your board will receive, as well as upon other matters of detail which are under consideration.

In the proceedings preparatory to the obtaining of the bill, your directors availed themselves of the effective services of Mr. Nicoll, the secretary of the Athenry and Tuam line, and they trust they will be able to secure his permanent services as secretary to your company.

It becomes necessary for the shareholders at this meeting to elect two auditors, who must be shareholders of the company. The directors named in the act, and who hold office until this day, are—the Honourable George Stephens Gough, Sir Colman Michael O'Loghlen, Bart., Captain F. R. Shawe Taylor, W. H. Gregory, Esq., M.P., F. M. Calcutt, Esq., M.P., H. Hodgson, Esq., Denis Kirwan, Esq., and Colonel Crofton M. Vandeleur, M.P. These gentlemen resign their trust into your hands, and are eligible for re-election, and offer themselves accordingly.

The directors cannot close this, their first report, without according the high sense they retain of the able assistance they received from the professional gentlemen associated with them in obtaining the act. To Mr. Hemans, more especially the thanks of the company are due, for the invaluable assistance he afforded them in every stage of their Parliamentary career.

The statement of the receipts and expenditure, distinguishing the expenses incurred in obtaining the act, will be laid before the shareholders at their next half-yearly meeting.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

A correspondent, under date Paris, Saturday evening, thus reviews events past, passing, and probable:—

The closing week has been one of anxiety for Sovereigns, cabinets, and people. Italian armed force is rapidly advancing on the fountain cause of the evils which, since 1815, have made Italy the victim of priestly and foreign influence. Cardinal Antonelli and Austrian politics have sacrificed another Sovereign's interests—Pius IX. As soon as the Government of Turin ascertained that the Pope was recruiting, by the consent and aid of the Austrian Government, soldiers for the formation of a foreign army in the centre of the Italian peninsula, the Cavour Government lost no time in drawing attention to what was going on, and pointing out the evils which must arise, sooner or later, from the occupation of the Roman States by German troops on the one hand and French forces on the other. But the most serious consideration was the indication which the creation of such an army gave of the determination of Cardinal Antonelli to support the bad Government system of the Roman States, and thereby perpetuate ill-feeling between the Pope and his temporal as well as spiritual subjects. These representations, of course, were neglected; the Pope's advisers were not likely to listen to Sardinia after turning a deaf ear to the Emperor of the French. Such a state of things might have continued for a long time, nevertheless, had not Garibaldi informed King Victor Emmanuel of his firm intention to break up Lamoriciere's army and deliver the Marches and Umbria from the bayonet oppression of Rome. Victor Emmanuel thereupon wrote to the Emperor Napoleon and placed his difficult position before the victor of Solferino. Napoleon III., in reply, perhaps, pointed out the necessity of observing European diplomatic usages. If Piedmont invaded a neighbour Sovereign's States with whom France was on terms of friendship, the French Government would be compelled to break off diplomatic relations. A daily correspondence took place this week between the Emperor and the King, and my impression is, Piedmont would be allowed to annex. The temporal sovereignty of the Pope will be done away with, for the spiritual good of the Church. Cardinal Antonelli must follow the exiled Dukes of Tuscany, Modena, the Duchess of Parma, and the ex-King of Naples. It was sure to come to this, if Austria was no longer able or willing to send an army into Italy—and Italy which now can dispose of an army of 300,000 men and no mean navy, since Garibaldi gave the Neapolitan fleet over to King Victor Emmanuel

BELGIUM.

A correspondent, dating from Brussels, Sept. 14, states:—

The chief event of the week has been the return of the King and of the other members of the Royal family to the capital, and this city may therefore be said to have resumed much of its usual holiday appearance, for it has on many occasions looked rather sombre during their absence. Leopold seems to have derived much benefit from his stay at Wiesbaden, while the Duke of Brabant likewise looks all the better for his sojourn, though a short one, at the sea side; and the Count of Flanders has, from all accounts, greatly enjoyed himself during his interesting visits to the northern courts of Europe. His Majesty would, indeed, require to have laid in a good stock of health to enable him to undergo all the fatigues of the fetes and festivals which his loyal subjects have prepared for him, for he will scarcely have had time to settle himself down comfortably at Laeken before being called upon to take part in rejoicings at Courtral and at Ypres; and no sooner will these be concluded than the expected arrival of Queen Victoria at Antwerp will render his presence in that city indispensable, after which there will scarcely be any respite before the "glorious days of September"—a ceremonial which is always observed in commemoration of the successful efforts which were made on the last days of that month in 1830 for the establishing of Belgian independence. Every day of this month may, therefore, be said to be set aside for some public display in which the presence of the King will be considered essential; and the demand upon the time and exertions of his Majesty will not terminate with the month, for in the first week of October two days are already set apart for a visit to Antwerp, where preparations on the most extensive scale are already making to give to the sovereign a right Royal reception; and after Antwerp, Verviers and Liege have put in their claim for a similar privilege being conferred on them; and as the municipal authorities of the former have voted the sum of 20,000f., and of the latter that of 50,000f., for the purpose of giving *eclat* to their demonstrations, it may be inferred that a spirit of rivalry in their display has been evoked which does not augur any intention of leniency in their exactions on his Majesty on either occasion. And here it is to be hoped that the demands to be made on the indulgence and forbearance of Leopold will terminate, and that he and his family will be permitted to enjoy without interruption the private visit which the Queen of England and the Prince Consort have promised to pay to them at Laeken, on their return from their tour in Germany, before embarking at Antwerp for England.

The good people of Antwerp are highly pleased with the circumstance of their port having been selected as that at which the British Royal travellers should on this occasion land and re-embark, and they are the more so, perhaps, because it had been very generally understood that the preference was this time to have been given to Hamburg. They are, besides, much gratified to learn that the Royal squadron is to remain in the Scheldt during the absence of the Queen in Germany, as its presence in their river during the days which are to be set apart for the reception of King Leopold will render the scene still more attractive by the presence of ships of war, which could not be so easily provided out of their own resources, and will fill up a blank in their programme which their own insignificant navy could never have pretended to supply.

ITALY.

The following particulars relative to part of Italy, which is now the seat of war, may be found interesting at the present moment:—

The population of the Marches, according to an official return of the Pontifical Government, was, in 1853, 922,702 souls, of whom 176,549 were in the provinces of Ancona, 110,331 in that of Fermo, 243,104 in Macerata, 257,751 in Pesaro and Urbino, and the rest in Ascoli and Camerino. The citadel of Ancona is situated on the summit of Mount Artagno, upwards of 300 feet above the level of the sea. The town stands on the part of the mountain which slopes to the sea, and its port is formed by little hills which constitute a sort of amphitheatre. The highest of these hills, which protects the citadel itself, is the Montaguolo, upwards of 700 feet above the level of the sea. There is also Mount Guasco dei Cappucini, which is on a level with the barracks of the artillerymen in the citadel. The western part of the Mount dei Cappuccini is occupied by part of the town, which extends along the side of the fort with a bend. In 1859, the Austrians, during the war of independence, undertook extensive works, but they soon abandoned them. They supplied the fortress with cannon, which they left likewise. The entrance to the fortress is well defended; the roads being partly winding and partly zig-zag, and constructed in such a way that a surprise of an enemy can be resisted, however great may be the impetuosity with which it is made. The fortress cannot contain a numerous garrison, but the magazines are large enough to hold stores for a long siege; the Place d'Armes is not very spacious, and the powder magazine itself could not resist a sustained bombardment. The fortress is surrounded by a little rampart.

The *Courier du Dimanche* publishes a letter from Turin, which gives the following analysis of the ultimatum sent to Rome to Count Cavour, and placed in the hands of Cardinal Antonelli on the 11th inst.:—

The document in question is conceived in moderate but peremptory terms. The King's Government points out the dangers which result for every one in Italy from the uneasiness and excitement which are being continually kept up in the public mind by the presence of foreign troops in the Papal States. The King's Government considers this a flagrant infraction of the principle of non-intervention officially proclaimed and accepted by the Powers. The assembling and increase of those foreign troops daily furnish to Italian patriotism a right to entertain fears for the future fate of the country, and to dread that under a uniform and the flag of an Italian prince, like the Pope, Austria may return, and again plant herself in the heart of Italy. Therefore, for reasons of peace, order, and tranquillity, as well as of right and views to the future, the King's Government urgently calls on that of the Pope to dismiss these foreign troops. It wishes to have an immediate categorical answer, in default of which it will consider those mercenaries as enemies of Italy and Piedmont—enemies who, in violating the territory of the Italian peninsula, bring on themselves the rigours and the responsibility of hostilities. Count Cavour has not forgotten in the ultimatum to repeat the sentiments and filial piety of Victor Emmanuel and of his family towards the Holy See and the person of the Holy Father; and doubtless any other than Cardinal Antonelli would have been touched and convinced by the expressions used.

The *Official Gazette* of Turin publishes several telegraphic despatches, completing the information previously given of the movement in the Marches, and the invasion of the Papal territory. Monsignor Bella, whose official residence was at Pesaro, having ordered the pillage of San Leo, in the district of Urbino, a rich gentleman of that place was robbed of all his horses and cattle, and his granaries were emptied. His lady was forced to give up her diamonds, and he himself obliged to pay down 1,000 scudi (5,300f.). At Pesaro numerous arrests of the richest and most influential persons were made; many others escaped. General de Lamoriciere had sent reinforcements to the garrison, which amounted to 1,200 men when General Cialdini invested the place. After a few hours' cannonade the walls were battered down, and the garrison retreated to the citadel; but on the Piedmontese artillery being put in position, they surrendered at discretion. Monsignor Bella, who commanded them, was taken prisoner, and sent to Turin. On the 11th the Papal troops stationed at Orvieto marched out to meet a column of insurgents. After a smart skirmish the troops retreated into the place, where they eventually capitulated. On the same day General Fanti forced the gates of Citta di Castello. The Pontifical gendarmes, 70 in number, fired, but surrendered afterwards, together with the governor. General Cialdini entered Fano on the 12th, making 300 prisoners. The enthusiasm with which the news of the invasion of the Papal territory was received at Florence was so great that vast crowds assembled before the Pitti Palace, crying "Viva il Rè!" Prince Eugene of Carignan was obliged to present himself at the balcony to acknowledge these loyal demonstrations.

The *Siecle* maintains, in the following passage, that nothing can be more admirable than the conduct of King Victor Emmanuel, in intervening in the Papal States:—

It is not to gratify vain desires of glory or of aggrandisement that the King of Piedmont enters the States of the Church: he sacrifices himself—that is the proper expression on this occasion—to the interests of Europe, of civilisation, and even of Catholicism. What was the situation of the Papal States? Every one knows it was, and is still, the most pitiable that ever existed. In all parts, mercenaries menaced the populations of the towns and villages; chiefs gave the most barbarous orders; the remembrance of Perugia was, as it were, suspended over every head; a terrible and sanguinary conflict was about to break out on every point of the papal territory: but what do we say. It has broken out already! The King of Piedmont throws himself between the combatants, and separates them; he prevents new massacres of Damascus, and goes to protect order in the Marches and in Umbria, as the French do in Syria. We repeat that nothing would have been easier for him than to display a narrow selfishness and enjoy the aggrandisements which war had given him. In listening to his chivalrous heart he had to fear the wrath of Austria, and, perhaps, the discontent of France, and he might have found himself in a cruel embarrassment. But the idea of what is just and good gained the day. *Fais ce que dois, advienne que pourra* was his motto on this occasion. We venture to say that, by his decision, he has rendered a great service to the Popedom, the name of which was about to be dragged in blood, and to the French Government itself, which, having to protect Rome, could not have seen with pleasure the army of the Italian revolution in the Marches under the orders of General Garibaldi.

After the foregoing apology for the King's conduct, the *Siecle* affirms that, had he not decided on acting with vigour, as he has done, he would have allowed full scope to the Pontifical party to carry out its plans and perpetrate great evil.

That the King of Piedmont was, besides, in a situation in which self-defence was legitimate, will be disputed by no one. General de Lamoriciere, and the people who direct and surround him, said clearly and openly what they thought. The army they had assembled was not one of defence, but one of attack. After having re-established the detested authority of the cardinals in the Romagna, they flattered themselves that they could go further, very much further. At Rome a *bona fide* Italian Coblentz, almost a European Coblentz, was formed. General de Lamoriciere and the cardinals were in direct communication with the Duke of Modena and the other exiled princes, and with the Austrians, and the latter were sending reinforcements after reinforcements to Ancona. By displaying longer patience Victor Emmanuel would have encouraged bolder enterprises, would have been the accomplice of the Italian counter-revolution, would have favoured the restoration of the princes; would, in a word, have betrayed Italy; and that he could never consent to do.

SYRIA.

A correspondent writing from Beyrout, September 1st, says:—

Nearly all the letters from Damascus that I have seen state that Fuad Pasha has done far more than any one expected from him. Some natives, who appear to have determined that nothing shall content them, and to find everything bad, assert that the Turkish Commissioner is playing a double game and trifling with the subject by having appointed to be members of the Commission Christians whose lives were preserved by Moslems. If Damascus be like this part of Syria, Fuad Pasha's greatest difficulty must be to find persons competent to discharge the office of judge, men who have, no matter how slight, a regard for truth and the obligations of an oath, and who will not carry into the judgment seat a blind rancour and sanguinary spirit of partisanship. That he should have appointed Christians to try Moslems for their crimes is in itself an enormous concession, and perhaps the greatest blow that has yet been administered to the intolerance of Islam. So far from Fuad Pasha having exhibited hesitation or a disposition to shirk his disagreeable duties, my information states most emphatically that "his resolution, vigour, and ability, seem to surprise everybody. He continues to have full confidence in his troops, and distributed to each man who was engaged in the executions, an oke of tobacco, which they received with much pleasure." The delays that may have occurred are explained by his having to attend to everything himself, even to the minutest details. Arrests are going on continuously. The military commission is still engaged in inquiring into the conduct of the ex-Seraskier and of his officers. The proceedings are carried on so secretly that nothing can be guessed at as to the result. It is, however, said the verdict has been given in, and that it will not be known until the sentence has been carried into effect. The expectation is very general that Fuad Pasha is about to strike a great blow. The Kurds of the Salahiyeh are making themselves scarce, since they understand that Fuad Pasha "wants" them. He gave orders for them to be mustered to receive their arrears of pay, but they, remembering how the zaptehs, or policemen, had been caught by the same bait, declined to receive their pay, and are gradually disappearing. They replied that they were not accustomed to parade in barracks. About 30 or 40 of those who ran away on the arrival of Fuad Pasha have been condemned to death in their absence for murder. A few have been already apprehended. Among them is Abdallah Salem, the chief actor in the murder of Mr. Graham, and who, when asked why he had slain an English missionary, replied it was by mistake; he thought it was only a Consul.

One of the greatest difficulties with which the authorities have to deal is the turbulence of the Christian population, who seem to fancy since the landing of the French that they may perpetrate all sorts of retaliative excesses under the shadow of European protection.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON AT TOULON.

TOULON, SEPT. 13—(By letter.)—An individual fired a pistol at the Emperor during his stay at Toulon. The arm of the assassin was, however, struck by a woman at the moment of his discharging the pistol, and his aim was thus frustrated. No person was wounded. The assassin has been arrested. It is said that he is insane.

RESIGNATION OF THE GOVERNOR AT MILAN.

TURIN, MONDAY.—The Marquis d'Azeglio, Governor of Milan, has tendered his resignation. He has been replaced by Count Pasolini.

Monsignor Bella will go to Munich.

The tricolour flag has been hoisted at Foesgno.

ITALY.

The Sardinian General Cialdini, is advancing by forced marches on Ancona. A portion of the fleet late in the service of the ex-King of Naples will also attack the place by sea. The Royal army of Italy is divided into 5 corps. Two under General Fanti are acting in the Marches. The three others are watching the Austrians on the Po and Mincio.

FURTHER REVOLT IN THE ROMAGNA.

BOLOGNA, SEPT. 17.—General Cialdini has occupied very strong positions at Torre de Jesi, Orsino, and Castel Fidardo.

The town of Lodi has risen in insurrection, and the Pontifical gensdarmes have been driven away.

A provisional government was constituted amid shouts of "Long live Victor Emmanuel."

GARIBALDI AND THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

The *Post* says that, according to despatches from Naples, Garibaldi is exclusively occupied in organising the army and navy. The army is to consist of 150,000 men. No less than 50 vessels are to be armed for war purposes. All looks as if the Dictator is to go to Venice.

The *Times* remarks that, for the present, at least, Napoleon III. is satisfied to let the revolution in Italy proceed so that it does not trench upon the fixed precincts of the Holy City. The Emperor has admitted that circumstances were so exceptional that he would not actively interfere to oppose Sardinia. As to Garibaldi proclaiming the Italian Kingdom from the top of the Quirinal, perhaps he may, but the time is not yet come. If he should, unhappily, insist upon attacking the French, the success of the whole Italian game would be endangered; but Garibaldi, though an earnest man, is by no means a madman, and he must be aware how like an infant he and all his force would be in the grasp of France.

AUSTRIA.

The *Post* reminds the Garibaldians that on the first sign of a real rupture with France, Austria would buckle on her armour, and take a most terrible vengeance for the humiliations she has endured.

The *Daily News* thinks that if Austria has really received the promise of Russian support, Francis Joseph is not likely to await the attack of Garibaldi. It will embolden him to rush once more into war without having satisfied any of the just demands of his people. If so, the first cannon shot fired on the Po or the Adige will find an echo in the popular insurrection of Hungary and other countries.

POLITICAL STATE OF GERMANY.

The *Daily News*, referring to the meeting at Coburg, for the national unity of Germany, points out that France will not allow Germany to unite except under penalty of their losing the Rhine. Russia will not allow Prussia to impose a liberal system of Government upon Austria as the price of a thorough German alliance. Germany will have, like Italy, to conquer freedom, and not only against the efforts of a retrograde party at home, but against the Governments of Russia, of France, and of Austria abroad.

SYRIA.

BEYROUT, SEPT. 9.—The Muchir Achmed Osman Bey, Abdul Selim Bey, and some inferior officers have been shot at Damascus, by order of Fuad Pacha.

A despatch in the *Post*, from Beyrout, mentions that several Turks of high rank have been shot at Damascus, on account of the recent massacres.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Colonelcy of the 73rd Foot is vacant by the death of Major-General Sir Michael Creagh.

The *Times*, referring to the failure of Smith, Sneider and Co., says it is still hoped that an investigation in the Bankruptcy Court will enlighten the public as to the sources whence they derived the monetary facilities for their system of business.

The first detachment of Garibaldi's excursionists, 250 strong, which was made up of men belonging to various ranks of life, sailed for their destination yesterday morning. They were assembled at the Fenchurch-street Station at 3 a.m., and proceeded by railway to Elbury, where they embarked on board a steamer.

An official letter from the Foreign Office states that Mr. Lindsay has received no authority from her Majesty's Government to enter into negociations with the Government of the United States on behalf of her Majesty's Government.

Kingstown Intelligence.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ULSTER.

Yesterday evening, at five minutes past seven o'clock, the Ulster steam ship arrived in Kingstown Harbour, and took up her position at the eastern side of the Carlisle Pier, having come over from Liverpool in six hours and twenty minutes, thereby making a passage which is unprecedented for accomplishment in so short a time. She is under the command of Captain Williams, and is one of the four steamships built for the City of Dublin Steampacket Company, for the improved postal service between the Sister Kingdoms. The *Liverpool Courier*, speaking of her, says:—This vessel is built on Messrs. Laird's wave line principle, with oscillating engines of 750 nominal horse power, capable of working up to 3,500 indicated horse power. Of the engines, made by Messrs. James Watt and Co., of Birmingham, the proof will be in their performances when the ship is fairly at her work; but as to the vessel herself, the Ulster completely revolutionises the navigation of the Channel, and presents an example of naval architecture far beyond anything on record. When deciding on the form of the new steamships, of which Messrs. Laird, Sons, and Co., build three (Ulster, Munster, and Connaught), it was resolved that the vessels should be as much like steam yachts as possible; and this idea has been so successfully carried out that you have no just idea of the immense size of the ships until the vessels are considered in their details. The following dimensions, however, may lead to a conception of these ships, so far as figures can convey thoughts. The Ulster is of the following dimensions:—Length over all, 350 feet; breadth of beam, 35 feet; depth of hold, 30 feet. When viewed externally, the Ulster, as intimated, presents the appearance of a steam-yacht. She has an elliptical stern, with the royal arms carved upon it, large paddle-boxes painted white, and radiated into the appearance of solar rays, with the arms of the City of Dublin Steampacket Company in the centre, which contrast with and break the masses of her otherwise dark hull. Add to this that she has two immense smoke funnels, and two tapering and apparently slender masts, which are in reality large, and which will spread enough of canvas to propel the vessel through the water at a respectable speed, and there is somewhat of an idea of the external appearance of this noble ship. The amplitude which the bridge connecting the paddle-boxes possesses, constitutes it a noble promenade, which, in fine weather, will be much coveted by the passengers. Upon this deck is the steering wheel, which is double, which places the steersman within the sound of the captain's voice, within the sight of his eye, and the steersman has a clear view of the course the ship is pursuing, which would not be the case were he located at the extreme end of the vessel. To the steering wheel a dial is affixed, the invention of the builders, which marks the position of the rudder, to port or starboard, by degrees, to forty degrees each way. Here also, and in other parts of the ship, are the binnacles, which were made by Messrs. Rathgate and Wilson, and the compasses made by and on Mr. John Gray's principle of magnetic connection. From this point of eminence the eye looks over the great expanse of the steamer's deck, the snowy whiteness of which, aided by the buff paint of the ship's top sides, present an appearance of faultless cleanliness. Another feature of interest may also be alluded to here—viz., the great number of boats with which this vessel is supplied. She has two life-boats and five smaller boats, all of which are of the most improved construction, able to buffet strong seas, ready for immediate use, and competent to carry off all the passengers and crew of the vessel in case of emergency. Descending to the main deck, the great proportions of the Ulster become more apparent, because the eye accustoms itself to consider the parts of the ship separately, and when the passenger stands under the hurricane deck he will form a just idea of the ship. There is shelter under this deck for some hundreds of people and the immense height of the deck gives an entirely new sensation on shipboard. To such as desire it, the working of the engines can be inspected from this deck, and should the passengers so will it, there are two cabins abaft the paddle-boxes which afford the most agreeable deck lounges that one can imagine. One of these cabins is fitted as a smoking-room, and the other, which corresponds with it in size, is fitted up with couches and other appliances of luxurious ease. These cabins are very lofty, and they are so lighted as to afford their occupants views over the sea and the ship.—Upon this deck are a great number of offices, including that most essential appointment of a ship, the cook's galley, which is amidships, and which is fitted up with a very large cooking apparatus by Messrs. H. Foster and Son, of Liverpool, capable of providing for the wants of as many persons as the ship can carry. Five pumps of sufficient size and power are placed on the deck. The captain's cabin and the state room of the Government officer are on the main deck; they are handsomely furnished and convenient. The after-cabin is entered through a deckhouse, divided into two compartments—one leading to the main cabin, and the other to the ladies' cabin, which is not connected with any other portion of the ship. The deckhouse to the aftermost cabin is white and oak, and the cabin is reached by a handsome staircase, terminating in a splendid vestibule, from which the main cabin is approached. In this vestibule the steward's pantry is located; and it is amply fitted up with closets and washing-rooms, which, as in other parts of the ship, are fitted up with every convenience, and the supply of water is constant and unlimited. We enter the cabin, however, by one of the mahogany doors which open into it, and in an instant we have an entirely new idea of a ship. The main cabin, or saloon, is of the following dimensions:—Length, 60 feet; breadth, 18 feet; height, 7 feet 6 inches. The designs for the cabins were furnished by the builder, and the carving and upholstery were entrusted partly to Dublin cabinetmakers and partly to Mr. A. Blain, of Liverpool, and the painting to Mr. White, of Duke-street; and it is no extravagance to say that they have executed the work committed to their care with the greatest ability and success. The main cabin is lighted from skylights by day, and at night there are six groups of lamps in bronze and silver, which cast a subdued radiance over the entire apartment. The wood work of this cabin, both in the tables, chairs, and ottomans, is mahogany, the latter being in arabesques, and in that part of the cabin which rises into an elevated dais is carved in bold Irish characters, the words, "Erin-go-Bragh." The upholstery of the cabin is of crimson velvet, and the handrails are of mahogany, with silver rings. Dividing the upper and lower floors of the cabin is an open stove grate, of rich workmanship, enclosed in a casing of slate, stained to resemble dove-coloured marble, and on the panels of which the most exquisite group of flowers are painted. What may be called the lower floor of the cabin has all the appearance of a nobleman's apartment, while the dais, or upper floor, to which you ascend by one step only, is encircled by couches and forms, a divan of oriental magnificence. Quite a novelty has been introduced into this cabin, in what we shall call the walls—namely, that they have been prepared with a delicate French paper in white and gold, which are the leading colours of the ship, and this paper is thrown into panels bordered by gold frames. At the further end of the saloon there is a handsome mahogany sideboard, surmounted by a large mirror, which is ingeniously made to slide as a window, and thus to facilitate ventilation. The state rooms open off from the main saloon right and left, and they are lofty, light, and well ventilated. The ventilation is caused by a current of air which passes through the skirting of the door, and out over the ceiling, so as to ensure a constant but imperceptible change of air. The state rooms are all lighted from the outside. They are painted white, and they look unusually clean and comfortable; the berths are roomy and accessible; and every state room is supplied with marble washhand basins, and a constant service of fresh water. The same deckhouse which leads to the main saloon opens to the ladies' cabin, which, as stated, is an entirely separate apartment. The deck house is painted French white, with crimson curtains, and the pure delicacy of the entrance suggests the splendours which are to be witnessed in the cabin below. The ladies' cabin extends across the ship, being lighted from both sides, with a beautiful skylight from the ceiling. It makes up twenty-two berths, and ten more in the sleeping cabin adjoining. But if the idea of domestic comfort is suggested in the main saloon, it is abundantly realised in this magnificent cabin; and we cannot but think that if ever her Majesty should have the opportunity of seeing this cabin there will be orders issued forthwith for a new royal yacht, to be fitted up on the same scale of splendour. The ladies' cabin is obviously and emphatically a drawingroom. The tables are of the choicest wood, inlaid and heavily gilded. The upholstery is green and gold, the cabin being surrounded by couches, the framings of which are carved mahogany, and the furnishings are in the costliest figured damask—green, edged with gold. The panels of this cabin are white and gold, as in the main cabin, and the ceiling is French white, with elaborate gold cornices, touched off with a very slight line of pink, which imparts a peculiar and a richer hue to the gold margins which it supplements. A large and handsome mirror in a gold frame is placed over the fireplace, on the upper part of which is carved a harp and a legend in the Irish tongue, which, translated into English, signifies "God is on the waters." Beautiful and striking is this thought. As the fair daughters of Erin cross the Channel in this ship, feeling that they are on board as strong and as beautiful a vessel as ever floated, and that they are borne onward through the perils of the seas at the greatest speed from shore to shore—that over all the care and forethought of man there is still a mightier Keeper, one who walketh upon the waters, and who rideth upon the wings of the wind, whose ways are in the sea, and who is the preserver of all who travel by land or by water—the motto on board the Ulster will be neither misplaced nor lost. The Ulster is divided into ten water-tight compartments, and so far as the art and purpose of man can ensure safety to the traveller, we may feel assured that on board this ship he has every possible guarantee for his present security, as well as for his luxuries and comfortable entertainment. There are watertight bulkheads between the engines and boilers, thus dividing the engine-room into three separate watertight compartments, instead of only one, as usual. The Ulster will carry first and second class passengers only; and having so fully described the accommodations provided for first-class passengers, let us say a word to those who take second-class places. For the use of these passengers a large portion of the deck is allotted, and in cabin accommodation they have not been forgotten. To one other point must reference be made—namely, the "mailroom," which hitherto has had no parallel on shipboard. The room adjoins the fore-cabin. It extends entirely across the ship. There is more accommodation in this than possessed by a post-office of many a town. It will accommodate eight sorters with the greatest ease, and should circumstances require it, the room is so arranged that double that number can work in it. The room is lighted from the sides and from the roof, and it forms one of the most commodious apartments that can well be imagined. At night the room will be lighted by twelve French lamps, and whether by night or by day the light in the room will be perfect. The room is fitted up with stands for the letter bags, sorting tables, pigeon holes for the letters, desks, and all the accommodations of a first class post office. There are fully 400 pigeon-holes for letters for different towns, all of which are labelled; and there is such an arrangement that the clerks can double the number of towns to which they work both in England and Ireland. There is a letter-box on deck for the reception of letters and newspapers for the mails making up on payment of a fee of 3d in postage stamps. The mailroom is as pleasant an apartment as it is business-like, and it will be the means of greatly facilitating the business of the Post Office on both sides of the Channel. The great length of the vessel prevents anything like a leaping motion, and the width of the floats keeps her steady when she is in a cross sea. She ships no water, and goes so steadily as not so much as to disturb a glass on the table. Sea sickness will be very much diminished on this vessel; and as she will make rapid and comfortable voyages, the number of passengers between England and Ireland will be largely increased. The next move will be a similar line of boats between Dublin and Liverpool.

The Connaught, which is at present at London, is expected to arrive at Kingstown on Wednesday or Thursday morning next. After which, it is stated that the arrangements for facilitating the mails will be carried out.

YACHTING INTELLIGENCE.—The Louisa, cutter, 27 tons burden, the property of Colonel E. Y. D. Bennant, sailed out of Kingstown harbour yesterday; the Quireda, schooner, 40 tons burden, will be laid up in dock this day for the winter.

KINGSTOWN POLICE-OFFICE.

At ten o'clock on yesterday morning, F. Thorpe Porter, Esq., took his seat on the bench.

John Highland, a servant in the Anglesey Hotel, Kingstown, was brought up in custody of Police-constable 47 F, charged by Mr. F. D. Walsh, with stealing, on the 17th instant, a linen bed sheet, a linen pillow cover, a diaper napkin, and a piece of soap, the total value of which is about 5s.—The magistrate remanded the prisoner until Wednesday.

George Doyle and Christopher Byrne were brought up in custody, and charged by Police-sergeant Carey with having stolen a quantity of apples from the garden of Mrs. M'Cullagh, of Ashgrove, Glenageary-road, Kingstown.—The prisoners having pleaded guilty were sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

Bridget Byrne, of Kingstown-avenue, were charged by Bridget Malone, the proprietress of an apple stand in George's-street, with having stolen a quantity of peas which she had exposed for sale on the 15th inst.—His worship dismissed the case without prejudice to a summons.

ROTUNDO GARDENS—ATHLETIC GAMES.

There was a very large and fashionable attendance yesterday at the Gardens, to witness the grand competition in athletic games, which had been advertised for some weeks past. In this fitful and changeable weather, it is rather a hazardous matter to speculate upon a fair day, be that day ever so near or distant.

Fortunately, however, the expectations of all were realised yesterday, by one of the brightest and most summer-like of the season. The management of the ground was perfect in all departments, as well as in the arrangements carried out under the auspices of Mr. Levett and the committee. The events were all admirably contested, the five-mile race—the chief of the day—being won by Mr. J. E. Heaviside with comparative ease. Mr. W. H. Hore, undeterred by his previous defeats, entered in the lists, and kept up to the 14th round (out of 31) when he, judiciously withdrew. Mr. Hore has, by his perseverance in contesting with "tried runners," despite the singularity of his success, earned a wide-spread reputation in athletic circles, and there are few who could consider the entries complete if his name were absent from amongst them. John A. G. West, of the 76th Regiment, started well, and held his place admirably up to the 29th round when he retired from the race, beaten by Heaviside, by two rounds. Had he persevered to the last, nothing could have prevented his coming in second, but a secondary pause to remove his shoes gave Mr. M. Mathews the advantage, and left him so far astray as to render an endeavour to regain lost ground useless. The race was run in twenty-seven minutes. A handsome silver cup bearing a suitable inscription, and a challenge belt, constituted the first prizes, which was awarded to Heaviside. The second prize was a silver medal.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, accompanied by Lady and the Misses Lacelles, was present, and evinced much interest in the proceedings.

The whole wound-up with an admirable display of fireworks, under the management of Mr. Lawrence, of Grafton-street.

A military band was on the grounds during the day, and lent additional attraction to the scene by some excellent performances.

The following is the return of the various races, some of which we omit as being of minor importance:—

COMMITTEE.—J J D Latouche, Esq; Captain Bland, 76th Regiment; H R Murray, Esq; R C Christian, Esq; Captain Hearn, 76th Regiment; T R Brunskill, Esq.

JUDGES.—Captain Hearn, 76th Regiment; R C Christian, Esq; Captain Brand, 76th Regiment.

HONORARY SECRETARY.—J J D Latouche, Esq.

100 Yards Race for Boys (under 12), One Prize, a Silver Medal.—C Boyle, 1.

440 Yards Race for Lads (under 12), One Prize, a Silver Medal.—C Handcock, 1.

440 Yards Hurdle Race for Lads (under 16), Prize, a Silver Medal.—J Waterson, 1.

Hop, Step, and Jump, One Prize, a Silver Medal.—R Layne, 1.

100 Yards Race, First Prize, a Silver Cup; Second, a Silver Medal.—R D Richards, 1.

600 Yards Race, One Prize, a Silver Medal.—J L Dickinson, 1.

1,000 Yards Race for Youths (under 16), One Prize, a Silver Medal.—E M'Donald, 1.

150 Yards Race for the Hibernian School Boys exclusively.—Marshall, 1.

Handicap Race (half mile) for Boys (from 12 to 16), a Silver Medal.—Marshall, 1.

Great Five Mile Race, First Prize, the Challenge Belt and a Silver Cup; Second, a Silver Medal; Third, a Silver Medal—J E Heaviside, 1; M Mathews, 2.

KILLARNEY RACES—REGATTA AND STAG HUNT

The success of the committee organised for carrying out the above sports is already beyond the expectation of its most sanguine supporters. Names of subscribers are already set down, which, with the residue of the late race fund, amount to nearly £250. So far as regards the "sinews of war," the undertaking seems in a very prosperous condition. Colonel Herbert has given £5 towards the Regatta and Stag Hunt, and has promised, in concert with Mr. Maurice James O'Connell, who will give his hounds on the occasion, to act as stewards at the Regatta. Lord Castlerosse has also given the sum of £20. The directors of the Great Southern and Western Railway have promised to subscribe £30 towards the Regatta and Stag Hunt. The only drawback now felt by the committee is the fact that no gentlemen at this side of the mountain are coming forward to act as stewards, though every gentleman in the neighbourhood was solicited either personally or by letter. This has, in a great measure, dispirited the committee, and consequently retarded their exertions, inasmuch as if the stewards were not forthcoming, the money should be refunded to the different subscribers.

A meeting of the committee was held on Thursday, when it was resolved that a deputation, consisting of Messrs. Maurice D. Brennan, Thomas E. Wilson, James Egan, Daniel Shea, C. A. O'Keefe, Dr. Barry, and D. Kelliher, should form a deputation and proceed to Tralee, for the purpose of waiting on a number of gentlemen, with a view of soliciting their attendance as stewards at the Killarney Races. A sub-committee was then appointed for soliciting subscriptions in some of the neighbouring parishes. The committee have the choice of three courses—one at Ardagh, where stands Walsh's Hotel, another at Gortroe, near Aghadoe, and the old course. The majority of the committee were in favour of the Ardagh course, but it was finally agreed that the fences be inspected by some competent judge before the committee gives its final decision.

There can be no doubt as to the Regatta and Stag Hunt coming off; but on the success of the deputation depends the Killarney Races.

We have just received the following:—"The Committee of the approaching races at Killarney have great pleasure in informing the public that The O'Donohue, of The Glens and John M'Carthy, Esq., of Rathsane, have kindly consented to act as stewards."—*Chronicle.*

LOCUSTS AT BOA.—The *Lahore Chronicle* records the fall of another aerolite at Dhurmsala at 2 p.m. on the 14th July. It fell with a great explosion, and with force sufficient to break it into small pieces, several of which were buried in the soil by the force of the descent. The natives carried off the fragments in triumph, believing them to have been shot by an invisible Devi who dwells on the highest peak of the Himalayas. The substance is described as metallic granite. If the letters in the North-West journals are to be trusted, this has been a season of portents. Besides shocks of earthquake, a veritable comet and an unusually late fall of rain, there have been showers of fish and blood, and several instances of the fall of meteoric stones.

It is stated in the Paris correspondence of the *Times* that General Goyon had full power from the Emperor to act independently of the Duke de Grammont, the French Ambassador in the Eternal City, and that the General is a great favourite with the Pope, and on most intimate terms with Lamoriciere.

The death of Sir Harry Smith is contradicted.

The *Daily News* anticipates a good trade with America during the remainder of the present, and the whole of the coming year.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Newly Invented Application of

HARDENED GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER,

forming a Permanent, Wholesome, Luminously Light, and Flexible Frame, as a base for their celebrated Tinted Mineral Teeth.

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SURGEON DENTISTS

22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN.

Are prepared to show specimens of Teeth manufactured by ... Unrivalled Patent, and will be happy to explain the superior advantages over those made on Metals or Gutta Percha to all who may favour them with a call. (Consultation free.)

Messrs. Davies also continue to construct their Mineral Teeth upon gold, Platina, Silver, Bone, or Gutta Percha, when preferred by patients, and they ensure, by their eminently successful and painless method, the greatest comfort, perfect mastication, and articulation. Unsightly Springs entirely avoided, rendering detection impossible. Decayed Teeth stopped with the Pearl Cement; it is composed of properties that never discolour, and answers where every other kind of stopping has failed.

Stopping or Extracting a Tooth, from 2s 6d; a single Tooth, 5s. A set from £4. All operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.

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Nine doors from Sackville-street.

Holloway's Pills.—Dyspepsia, indigestion, flatulency, heartburn, biliousness, nausea, want of appetite—French philosophers trace the moral feelings of the mind to the state of the stomach; and there is much wisdom in the assertion, the stomach to the human body is more than the kitchen to the domestic establishment—ever so little disordered, the whole internal economy is deranged. The young may smile at the simile, and disbelieve the tramendous sacrifice it will lament over their dyspepsia, as thousands strew or them themselves have done, when it will be well for their comfort, and happiness if they only remember these prophetic words, and hold in readiness Holloway's Pills, a certain safeguard.

THE NEW "COALITION."

The reconciliation of Austria and Russia is an accomplished fact, and will soon receive a formal consummation. As certain parties, to whom any consolidation of alliances is distasteful of which the French Government alliances is distasteful of which the French Government is not the head, are busy in spreading reports and insinuations of an unfavourable character to this renewal of friendly relations between the Cabinets of Berlin, Vienna, and St. Petersburg, it is our duty to state that it is simply a return to the condition of alliances which was first broken up by the subtle policy of the French Government at the close of the Crimean war. The re-establishment of the cordial understanding between the Governments of Prussia, Austria, and Russia, is in its objects neither aggressive or reactionary. The Austrian Government is resolved on a policy of strict non-intervention in the Italian question, so long as no attack is made upon its own territories. The Prussian and the Russian Governments are resolved on a policy of strict non-intervention in the Italian question, so long as no attack is made upon its own territories. The Prussian and the Russian Governments are, likewise, resolved to let the Italians settle their own affairs equally resolved to let the Italians settle their own affairs equally resolved to let the Italians settle their own affairs, in spite of the intervention mainfested by France, in continuing to keep its army in the States of the Roman States.

We believe we are also in a position to affirm that, in re-establishing their friendship, Russia does not demand, and Austria has not made, any concessions prejudicial to the Treaty of Paris, which regulates the limits and privileges of the former Power on its southern frontiers.

As to the reactionary character attributed to this re-establishment of the former alliances, we are enabled to state that the Emperor of Austria is honestly bent upon giving a liberal constitution to his empire—a task which he will zealously continue his efforts to accomplish in a manner satisfactory to his subjects, despite the difficulties thrown in his way by the agency of those foreign intrigues which are at present at work to aggravate the embarrassments of his Government. The liberal sympathies and constitutional opinions of the Prince Regent of Prussia are well known; and when the Russian Government also is hastening to complete its noble work of emancipating the serfs, and is at the same time restoring to its Polish subjects privileges which they have not enjoyed for sixty years, the insinuation that Austria will now retrace her steps and adopt an opposite policy is too absurd to require contradiction.—*The Press.*

THE ITALIAN KNOT.

The Italian question has arrived at another complication, the issue of which it is impossible to calculate with any degree of certainty; but it would be unwise to withhold any information beforehand as to the result of the events which must occur during the next few weeks or days. The difficulty does not lie in forecasting the various issues from the present complication. It is easy to describe the issues one or other of which must take place. We can already descry the various roads which lie beyond the present position of the Italian question, but we cannot tell along which of these the actual march of events will proceed. There are half-a-dozen Alexanders ready to resort to the expedient by which the Macedonian hero astonished the ancient world; but each of them wishes to cut the knot in a way of his own. There is Francis, who would still style the title of Naples, lying within the remnant of his forces in a strong position at Gaeta, and who, if he could, would cut the knot by overthrowing Garibaldi and marching back in renewed royalty to his capital. There is the Supreme Pontiff, who, laying aside the keys of St. Peter as a charm which has lost its power, now wields in one hand the sword of Lamoricière, and in the other the rifled musket of his "protector," the Emperor of the French. Or the south there is Garibaldi, with his army of liberators, who, having established a popular Government at Naples, longs with a stern patriotic ardour to fulfil his mission and establish the same rule at Rome. On the north there is the army of the King of Sardinia, who in his heart desires nothing so much as Garibaldi, but who is constrained by Transalpine influence to restrict his action to a narrower field. And, lastly, there is the Emperor of the French, who must have his finger in his neighbour's pie, and who, both directly and indirectly, leaves nothing undone to shape the issue to his own liking.

The natural sympathies of Englishmen are on the side of Garibaldi. If he is to be checked, they desire at least that it shall not be done by the agency or influence of a foreign Power. Let the Italians settle their own affairs, is the policy as well as the wish of England. We are for non-intervention pure and simple. The French Government, however, will not adopt a similar course. The monarch of the Tuileries, who makes himself by turns the disturber and the peacemaker of Europe, is not content to let the Italian game be played out without his help in it. He is resolved, as elsewhere, he desires that "the sword of Brennus" shall be thrown into the scale; and the formidable armaments which he keeps ever ready for action enable him to act with a power which dismays, and with a promptitude which outstrips the slow-moving policy of other Governments. As it has been on other occasions, it will be now—England may talk of non-intervention as she pleases—she may practise it herself, but she cannot restrict the French Government to a similar course. With the loss of our old alliances, we have lost our old power. And whatever be the protests and reclamations of our Government, the French Emperor will insist upon employing military force to carry out the plans of his policy in the Italian peninsula.

The French army at Rome has been augmented; but it is hard to see what right a French army has to be there at all. Nothing but the principle that "might makes right" can justify the presence of a French army in the heart of Italy. The war in Lombardy was undertaken, we are told, to drive out the Austrians, and leave the Italians free to manage their own affairs, and at the close of that war it was promised that France would prove the sincerity of her professions by speedily withdrawing her forces from the peninsula. The Austrians are gone, but the French remain. The malcontents in the Papal States will be told that the power of the Church over Italy is not a European necessity. England as a Protestant country, and the Russian Government as the head of the Greek Church, alike refuse to acknowledge the necessity. But if it were a necessity, Austria is as much entitled as France to despatch a military force to the aid of the Roman Pontiff. France forbids Austria to interfere, yet interferes herself. It is the old story, we repeat, can this be justified but by the law of the strongest; and by acquiescing in the continuance of a French army in Central Italy, the European Powers virtually acknowledge that France has become too strong for them, and can arbitrarily assume rights for herself which she will not grant to others. The King of Sardinia declares that the invasion of the Roman States by declaring that it is necessary to expel the foreign troops which for his own defence the Pope has introduced into Central Italy. But is the army of Lamoricière in any degree more a foreign force than the army under General Goyon?

The attack upon the Roman States by the King of Sardinia cannot be justified by the principles of international law. He did not even wait for a reply to the ultimatum which he addressed to the Court of Rome. But from the point of view rightly taken by England, this matters little. We regard all Italy as one country, and the present contest as a purely domestic one, to which the requirements of international law do not necessarily apply. The invasion of Central Italy was a foregone conclusion with the Sardinian Government—the foreign troops of Lamoricière merely served as a pretext, and the ultimatum was an empty form. The secret interview between the Sardinian Minister and the French Emperor at Chambery decided the matter. Garibaldi, like a true patriot, cordially detests the selfish and ambitious policy of the Emperor Napoleon—the Imperial threats and remonstrances have no effect upon him, and hitherto he has been beyond the reach of Napoleonic control. It was to put an end to this that the French Emperor assented to the southward advance of the Sardinian army. Garibaldi threatens to attack Rome from Naples: he longs to march against Rome itself, and, if left to himself, would do so, fearing neither Pope nor Frenchman. The French Emperor regards such a contest with well-founded apprehension. He can maintain his position at Rome if no one attacks him: he dare not risk an encounter with Garibaldi and openly oppose himself to the cause of Italian liberty. From this dilemma he hopes to escape by bringing Garibaldi under the immediate control of the Sardinian Government, which is little else than the vassal of France. This is the true reason of the southward advance of the Sardinian army. It is to extend the sway of the King of Sardinia across the Roman States to Naples, and thereby supersede or control the free action of Garibaldi, and force him to relinquish his design of attacking Rome and the portions of the Papal territory occupied by the French troops. To the utmost of his power Garibaldi will oppose this attempt to coerce him; and he has just announced that he delays the former annexation of Southern Italy to Sardinia until he can "proclaim it from the top of the Quirinal." We wish him success. Since a popular Government is to be established throughout Italy, we do not see why Rome should be an exception: still less, why this exception should be compulsorily maintained by the presence of a French army. Another week will solve this part of the question. But again we ask—Since the King of Sardinia declares it necessary to the cause of Italian freedom to expel the foreign troops of the Papal Government, by what reason can the restriction of this term to the mixed army of Lamoricière when a purely foreign army under General Guyon upholds the despotism of the Pope at Rome and Civita Vecchia?—*The Press.*

THE AVERTED FAMINE IN INDIA.

The North-Western Provinces have very narrowly escaped a famine. As the danger seems now over, we speak of it more freely than we should have ventured to have done when it appeared impending; when we might have aggravated suffering by its anticipation, enhanced the panic which needed no enhancement, and have been the means of raising prices already sufficiently exorbitant. At Etawah the natives had become reduced to such extreme distress that there were tens of thousands of them who had not enjoyed a full meal for weeks. Some had been driven at last to break half-rotten mangoe stones to reach the kernel, by eating which they escaped for a time absolute starvation. With abundance of last year's year's grain in store, the Bunias were charging famine prices, and now, with a plentiful harvest in prospects they will have their reward in their stocks remaining in hand. What aggravated the alarm was the fact that one of the periodical droughts to which Northern India is accustomed on an average of fifteen years, was more than due—the last having occurred in 1838. Montgomery Martin gives the following chronological list of our famines; we have it not beside us in full, and occurred — 1640, 1655, 1661, 1761 1766 1770, 1782, 1792, 1803, 1804, 1813 in Guzerat, where a fearful amount of mortality occurred, 1819, in Nagpore, where the price of jowaree rose from 8rs. to 80rs. per candy. In Guds in 1832-1833 50,000 persons perished around Lucknow. In Cashmere 25,000 died. At Cawnpore 1,200 died, 1,300 were fed daily, and half a million was realised and distributed in subscriptions. In 1833, 150,000 human beings, 74,000 bullocks, 15,900 milch cattle and 300,000 sheep and goats died in consequence of the famine in Guzerat. 1836-37 and '38 were famine years in the North-West Provinces. In 1837 the famine raged over Kattiawar and Cutch, where 3,000 persons are supposed to have perished—5,000 died mostly around Agra, and the fearful results continued felt for years. This season the winter rains in the North, which, between November and March, commonly amount to four inches, never made their appearance at all. To the north of Allahabad the average fall for June is betwixt four and six inches; that for July from ten to twelve, and up to the 18th, when the first heavy fall occurred this season, scarcely two inches have been measured. Ten days more and the crops were past salvation. All at once storms began to make their appearance in all directions. Betwixt the 16th and 20th there seems to have been a general burst, the district for ten miles around Allahabad itself presenting the only locality where, up to the latest dates, there continued a deficiency, and this was not long likely to endure. The harvest everywhere is considered safe, prices have tumbled down almost as rapidly as they rose. The state of the people are brightening again, and the rustic plies his task merrily and hopefully in the field. In contemplating the fearful sufferings that seem to be impending over the people minor considerations hardly came in view. Now that matters are changed, we may think of the financial mishap that might have filled up the measure of their misfortunes. We have seen that Government must have sacrificed a million, at least, of unrealisable revenue, the operation of the income-tax must have been suspended until the miseries of the people had passed away.—*Friend of India.*

THE COMING STRUGGLE.

A correspondent of the *Times* calls attention to an extract or two from the works of Edmund Burke, which, written at the close of the last century, ought to be adapted to a review of events now passing before our eyes. These utterings of the great political seer are so truly remarkable that we shall print them at length in our next publication; but if any proof were wanting of the truth of the wise man's denial of novelty in human affairs, it will surely be found in the following:—

"By a change effected in about three weeks, France has been able to penetrate into the heart of Germany; to make an actual conquest of Savoy, to menace an immediate invasion of the Netherlands, and to awe and overbear the whole Helvetic body, which is in a most perilous condition. . . . . Circumstances have enabled France to do all this by land; on the other element she has begun to exert herself, and she must succeed in her designs if enemies very different from those she has hitherto had to encounter do not resist her. She has fitted out a naval force, now actually at sea, by which she is enabled to give law to the whole Mediterranean. It is known as well (and if not known it is in the nature of things highly probable) that she proposes the ravage of the Ecclesiastical States and the pillage of Rome as her first object; that next she means to bombard Naples; to awe, to humble, and thus to command all Italy. . . . . The great object for which we preserved Minorca, while we could keep it, and for which we still retain Gibraltar, but at a great expense, was, and is, to prevent the predominance of France and the Mediterranean."

The prescience of Burke, we need not say, was fully proved by the actual progress of events under the guidance of the First Napoleon, and who will venture to hope that consequences are to be expected in the latter half of the nineteenth century different from those which followed like antecedents at the close of the eighteenth? The very same broadsheet from which we quote Burke's warnings, contains a notice of "vast works now in course of construction at Boulogne—great basins, having no apparent use, except as an addition, more than double, to those docks, "sufficiently capacious for the 3,000 vessels which Napoleon I. proposed to transport his army to England." At this moment the whole British press is teeming with speculations respecting the great steel-plated ship *Gloire*, the launching of which, we are told, is to be a stimulant to a costly reconstruction of our fleet that is to lead in its turn to French efforts of invention in the art of attack and defence, and so to a theoretical impossibility of naval war. Nay, even minor accessories of the former and of the present scene are all but indentical. Messrs Cobden and Michel Chevalier are no more than doubles of the Anglo and Gallo maniacs of 1789. In short, if experience be not, as Coldridge's metaphor describes it, a lantborn carried at the poop, and enlightening the vessel's overpassed track, we are bound to apply Burke's warnings to ourselves, and to pass on to a grave consideration of the requirements of the occasion, although here, again, although the great statesman's suggestions for action are not, in their details, applicable to the circumstances of the present time, yet the wisdom that is for all time, which gives to his writings an authority only short of inspiration, points distinctly to the peril it most behoves us to avoid, but towards which a fatal attraction has long drawn our statesmen. We allude to the system (we form) of "long discordant interests, with innumerable discussions existing, and having no one pointed object to which it is directed, which is to be held together with an unremitting vigilance as watchful in peace as in war, is so evidently impossible, is such a chimera, is so contrary to human nature and the course of human affairs, that I am persuaded no person in his senses, except those whose connivance, religion, and sovereign are involved in the French funds, could dream of it." Such an alliance, however, begun in the notorious *entente cordiale*, continued in the osculations at Osborne and the symposia of Compeigne, is now in mischievous operation in the case of China and Syria, when the futility of its effects and the feebleness of its principle are demonstrated in European events. It was in a French alliance Burke thought there lay most danger to England, and, with the experience of the Crimea before us, it is impossible not to recognise the peril that lurks in the incidences of the disordinate Anglo-Gallic combined expedition to the Peiho. We referred on Friday to the fact, which we cannot but consider as disgraceful, that an army of 12,000 men, perfectly equipped and provided with all the necessary munitions of war, was idly waiting for French help in a land-locked bay directly opposite the mouth of that river, but known to be at the distance of a recent journey of British arms. We now learn that a British fleet, flying sixty pennants and numbering nearly two hundred vessels of war or transport, had been thus employed from the 25th of June up to the date of the latest advices, and it is asserted that in those three weeks of inaction "the heart of the working year has been lost." Our contemporary the *Times* commenting upon those facts, seeks to exonerate the military and naval commanders from the responsibility for this great fault. Who, then, is to blame? Assuredly those who in direct contravention of the public opinion of the country, trammelled Admiral Hope and General Grant with the letters of a French military alliance, Our opinion with regard to this capital blunder is best expressed after the event. From the very first moment when this unfortunate Chinese expedition was spoken of, we uplifted our voice, giving expression, we repeat, to the national opinion, against this most ill-omened league, which, like all ill-assorted unions, is likely to end in the bitterest hostility, and which has already done much towards paralysing the British military and naval character in the eyes of the world. It is, in truth, to our apprehension, but the precursory stage of the coming struggle for which, it is hinted, we are called upon forthwith to prepare by a "pacific contest" in the manufacture of deadly artillery and invulnerable ships. By a vigorous competition in this line we are encouraged to hope that the "science of defence will have become superior to the science of attack, and when that is brought to pass war will have been shorn, not only of many of its horrors, but of many of the prospects for the sake of which it is undertaken." Coincident with the progress towards a consummation so devoutly to be wished, the *Times* might have added, there would also be a very fine stroke of business for jobbers, projectors, and tax-gatherers; and, in the end, when manly strength and courage had been brought down to zero, under the influence of a new security, the castle and the ship of impregnable steel would be so many traps in which Macaulay's New Zealander, active, strong, and unburthened with armour, would find his victims encaged and ready for the stroke of his tomahawk. What a naked New Zealander can do against military discipline and arms of precision is unfortunately just now no subject of conjecture, and in truth all history shows that it is not arms nor armour, but the spirit and vigour of men that determine the fortune of battles. The invulnerable knights of the Italian wars lay helpless as turned tortoises on the fields of their *glory*, safe from all perils of the fight, if they escaped the danger of being smothered in their armour. The English bowmen at Lincoln's green, and cotton clothed Spanish footmen made as short work in the ranks of such chivalry as our gentlemen of Devon or Cornwall in their light pleasure yachts made of the sailing castles of the Armada. A castle of bones is our true defence, not a castle of stones or of steel. If we want iron-plated, invulnerable ships, we must only capture the Great Eastern in time some, and in the meantime while let us prepare for the coming struggle, not by burying our money in bastions or casting it into the ocean of dockyard jobbing, but by developing to its utmost point that noble spirit of patriotism which has already brought an hundred and fifty thousand volunteers into the field. That is the cheap, safe, and effective defence of nations.—*Evening Mail.*

THE FORTIETH REGIMENT.—The following is a list of the killed and wounded of the 40th Regiment in the late affair at Taranaki:—Killed—Lieutenant Brooke, Sergeant O'Callaghan, Corporals D. Vaty, S. M'Burney, J. Ryan. Privates—Abrey, Allen, Broderick, Clift, Douglas, Dumpto, Fegan, Fillingham, Harris, Hayes, M'Cabe, Marcom, Perry, Scott, Gallagher, Downes, Byrne, Goer, Hickey, M'Cann, Marsden, Gill, Webber and Robinson. Wounded—Privates Bryan, Channings, Lynch, Lucas, M'Carthy, M'Guire (since dead), Murphy, Newman, Plunket, Smith, Holton, Bourke, O'Brien, Burgess, Tedder, Head Hogan, Lourge, Smith and Tomney.

FEMALE PRESENCE OF MIND.—As two ladies, one the wife of a well-known squatter on the Loddon, were walking in the bush lately they suddenly saw a large herd of cattle approaching, and, from some cause or other, looking more than usually wild. On the ladies beholding the terrible phalanx bearing down on them, they both set off towards home as fast as they could run, but on looking behind they, to their dismay, saw the whole herd close at their heels, tearing up the ground as they approached; the two ladies had the presence of mind to throw themselves flat on their faces, and the infuriated cattle leaped harmlessly over them. At that moment a stockman was discerned approaching, who instantly scared the ill-mannered, unpolished cattle back again. The ladies attributed the wildness of the cattle to their scarlet petticoats, which were at the time fully exposed to view—a caution; we hope, for the future, to any lady in a similar predicament.—*Melbourne Argus.*

THE CORPORATION.

A special meeting of the body was held yesterday, in pursuance of adjournment of the Council to fill the office of Lord Mayor for the year 1861, and to consider and to nominate a member